The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6519.—XL. FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 25th instant, at East View House, Darlinghurst, Mrs. J. Curtis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 26th instant, at Christchurch, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, Seymour C. Stuart, Esq., of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, to Miss Elizabeth C. Wells, youngest daughter of Samuel Wells, Esq., Warwickshire, England.

On the 27th instant, at the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, by the Rev. W. Hessel, the Rev. Hans Mack, to Jemima, eldest daughter of Benjamin James, Esq., of this city.

On the 28th of April, by license, at St. Mary's, by the Reverend Father John, Mr. Thomas Barnwell, of King's County, Ireland, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Nolan, of Cumberland-street.

On the 28th instant, by special license, in the Scots' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Henry Gaffney, merchant, a native of Dublin, and late of the city of Sacramento, in California, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. James Watson, of London.

DEATHS.

On the 27th instant, at her residence, Orwell House, Macleay-street, Mrs. Mary Moore, aged 77 years, after a long and painful illness.

On the 13th April, at his residence, Shamrock Inn, Eden, Twofold Bay, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mary, the beloved wife of Anthony Falkner, aged 39 years, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their loss.

On the 21st instant, at Melbourne, Joseph J. Clarke, brother of Mr. Henry Clarke, of this city.

On the 25th instant, at Parramatta, John George Edwards, aged 30, brother-in-law to William Sprowle.

On the 27th instant, Mr. John Dickson, accountant, of the London Chartered Bank, Sydney, aged 36.

On the 28th instant, at 259, Pitt-street, Elizabeth Jane, infant daughter of Mr. G. C. Cooke, jeweller, aged ten weeks.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP BENARES, 1900 tons, 400 horse-power, J. W. PURCHASE, Esq., commander, will leave this port with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shippers of gold, treasure, &c., the option of paying an additional freight, and thereby insure the same to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th April, 1859.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie delivered for shipment before noon of 12th May, 1859.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—The Royal Mail Steamship ONEIDA, E. M. LEEDS, Esq., commander, will be despatched in MAY from SYDNEY and MELBOURNE to SOUTHAMPTON direct, calling at RIO to coal.

Passage money: First class, £80; second class, £35.

To passengers desirous of visiting the celebrated and picturesque capital of the Brazils, this will prove a favourable opportunity, and the extraordinary speed of the Oneida will ensure an unusually rapid passage.

First-class passengers may, on taking their tickets, secure the privilege of remaining a few weeks in the Brazils, on the understanding that they will be allowed accommodation, without extra charge, by the first subsequent mail ship able to afford it.

For further particulars and information respecting the Royal Mail Company's lines in the West Indies and South America, apply to CHAMPION WETTON, superintendent. Sydney, March 1859.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.—Steamer leaves the Phoenix Wharf,
Sydney, 7·15, and 10 a.m. Manly, 8·15, and 12 noon.
2·0, and 4·30 p.m. 3·30, and 5·30 p.m.
Woolloomooloo Wharf,
10·20 a.m., 2·20 p.m., for returning 3·30 and 5·30
SUNDAYS, 10, and 2·15 p.m. Manly, 12 noon, 5·30 p.m.
Fares, 1s.; children, 9d.; Sundays, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—
From Parramatta, 8, 11, and 4. From Sydney, 9, 1·15, and 4.
On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.
Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.
Refreshments to be had on board.

STEAM TO THE HAWKESBURY.—The NEW MOON will leave the Union Wharf on TUESDAY, May 3rd.
For particulars apply to Mr. DALTON.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHOENIX WHARF.—
For WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
For the CLYDE RIVER, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
For WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, on TUESDAY, at 8 a.m.
For BRISBANE WATER, on WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
For PORT MACQUARIE, on FRIDAY next, at 8 a.m.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, Acting Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS for GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship EAGLE will leave the Wharf THIS EVENING, Friday, punctually at SIX o'clock, for GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct, without calling at Newcastle.
The Eagle will not call at Newcastle for the future, and her hour of sailing will be 6 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY), at 11.
Steamer, to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 10th May, at 10 p.m.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON, THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), at SIX o'clock.
The Eagle will not call at Newcastle for the future.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to the CLYDE RIVER.—GREAT REDUCTION of FARES.—Every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
Cabin, 45s. Steerage, 25s.
Leaving NELLIGAN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 p.m.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON, and DUNCAN HOYLE, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 p.m., from the Grafton Wharf.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay).—The T. S. N. Co.'s iron steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, 4th May, at 3 p.m. No bonded or drawback goods will be taken on day of sailing; and no cargo after noon of that day. All freight must be paid before delivery of goods.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

STEAM to NELSON, NEW PLYMOUTH, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.—The Royal Mail steamship LORD WORSLEY, will sail hence on the 10th May, taking goods, passengers, and H. M. mails for the above ports.
PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, is now receiving cargo.
Apply to the Master, on board, Commercial Wharf; or to C. BROWN, Sussex-street.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER, the MARY JANE, from the Commercial Wharf. W. DALTON, agent.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER, the MARGARET will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, the MANNING RIVER.—The schooner FLYING FISH, now ready to receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The well-known trader VIXEN, Captain BENNETT, now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON.—The JENNY LIND is detained at the request of shippers till SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant. Goods received till 11 a.m. of that day.
LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch TITANIA, will sail THIS AFTERNOON, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS M'CAFFEREY, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The schooner WILLIAM will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Campbell's Wharf; or to FAIRHURST and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR the MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner JEANIE DEANS will sail TO-MORROW EVENING.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY, the regular trader GIPSY. Will sail on FRIDAY, the 29th.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. HARPUR, 269, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader, MARY AND ROSE, will have quick despatch.
For freight, &c., apply to Captain STAFFORD, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The established trader and fast-sailing brig KESTREL, SMITH, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON.—The Sydney-built clipper brig LADY DENISON, A. BELL, commander, will be despatched for the above ports in a few days.
For freight or passage, having accommodations unequalled in the trade, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The favourite trader DART, B. JENKINS, commander, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR OTAGO direct.—The fine brig ROBERTINA, DAVIS, commander, having all her dead weight on board; only requires a few tons to fill up, and will sail positively on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine brig MOA, Captain BOWDEN, is hourly expected, and on arrival will meet with despatch. The accommodation for passengers is unequalled in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The famed clipper trader BREADALBANE, 350 tons, having a large portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf on THURSDAY, the 5th May. Her cabin accommodations are unequalled in the trade.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

WHITE BALL LINE OF SOUTH SEA ISLAND PACKETS.—The brig GRATIA, or some other first-class vessel, will be despatched for the FRIENDLY, NAVIGATOR, and FEEGEE ISLANDS, on or about the 1st May next.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., agents.

FOR SINGAPORE.—The A1 British-built ship CLARAMONT, W. H. BURGOYNE, commander, now lying at the Circular Quay, will sail for the above port with prompt despatch. This vessel has first-class accommodation for passengers, and has three state rooms still disengaged.
For rates of passage apply to Captain BURGOYNE, on board; or to HOW, WALKER, and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.—The fine A1 clipper ship ACHILLES, HENRY T. HART, commander, will leave Newcastle for the above port on the 20th of May next. She is now lying in the Cove, where intending passengers are invited to inspect her roomy and comfortable accommodations previous to her leaving for Newcastle.
Immediate application is necessary, as only a limited number can be taken. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA, with HORSES.—The A1 ship HARKAWAY, 900 tons, will leave for the above port on or about the 20th May.
Has first-class accommodation for passengers, and is open to take a few horses, or any cargo, on freight at moderate rates.
Apply to Captain STEPHENS, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG, under charter to sail on the 15th May.—The fast-sailing and favourite clipper barque MARY NICHOLSON, WENTWORTH, commander, will be despatched as above.
Has room for a few tons light freight, for which or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

HORSES for INDIA.—The A1 clipper-ship PRINCESS ROYAL, 1000 tons, will leave Sydney for Madras and Calcutta, early in May, with horses.
The Princess Royal is a large roomy, well ventilated ship, fast and very easy at sea. A gentleman, long conversant with the Indian horse trade, will go as superintendent. The owner, Mr. Macfarlane, also proceeds in the ship, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to the safe landing of the horses in the best possible condition.
Only a limited number of stalls are available; for particulars of which, apply to J. G. MACFARLANE, Royal Hotel; or Messrs. BURT and CO., 278, Pitt-street.

FOR NEW YORK direct.—First Vessel.—The A1 clipper barque MANHATTAN, of 500 tons burthen, SAMUEL C. GRAY, commander, will sail on or about the 28th instant. This barque has superior cabin accommodations, well-ventilated and spacious between decks for second class passengers, and presents better inducements to persons visiting the United States than any other vessel.
For freight, which will be taken at low rates, or passage, apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain GRAY; or ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie place.

FOR FRANCE DIRECT (HAVRE).—The magnificent French clipper BEC D'AMBES 800 tons, BERNARD, commander, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will take on freight wool, tallow, hides, oil, &c. &c., on very reasonable terms. This being the first opportunity offered to Sydney merchants to ship to France direct portions of cargo, the agents feel confident that a liberal support will be given to this really splendid vessel; the more so when it is remembered that the decree suppressing ALL DUTY upon wool imported direct from Australia by French bottoms is daily expected.
Has a full poop, well ventilated state rooms, and will offer to first class passengers all required comforts.
Apply to VIAL D'ARAM, MILLIERE, KRESSER, and CO., next to Joy and Co.'s stores, at the back of the Custom House, Elizabeth-street North.

TO PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS of WOOL.—For LONDON.—Under guarantee to sail on the 10th May.—The well-known A1 clipper ship CATTEAUX WATTEL, ADOLPHE NICAISE, commander, will take all wool UNPRESSED, at the lowest rates. This favourite fast-sailing vessel made her last passage home in 72 days, and offers a first-rate opportunity for cabin and intermediate passengers, who will be taken on most favourable terms, being provided with a liberal table, including wines and spirits.
Apply to Captain NICAISE, Circular Quay, east side; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—STAR OF PEACE, for LONDON direct.—This superb clipper, 1113 tons register, is now fast receiving wool at the Circular Quay. Shippers can rely upon the quick despatch of this favourite ship, as she has all her dead weight on board, and a large portion of her wool alongside, which she is taking unpressed. Intending passengers are requested to inspect her splendid saloon accommodations, which are unsurpassed by those of any other vessel.
Apply to Captain JAMSON, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.
N.B.—Carries an experienced Surgeon.

FOR LONDON.—To sail, under guarantee, on the 20th May; last day of shipping May 16th.—The well-known, fast-sailing, frigate-built ship LLOYDS, 1000 tons, JOHN KIRK HARRISON, commander, has excellent accommodation for first-class and intermediate passengers, who will be taken at the following rates:—

First class	...	£50
Intermediate	...	25

With superior accommodation. All wool taken unpressed, and scales for weighing alongside are provided for the accommodation of shippers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain HARRISON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.—Under engagement to sail on 7th May.—The A1 ship SALEM, 906 tons register, JOHN WATT, commander, is now loading at Towns' Wharf, and having all her dead weight on board, and taking wool unpressed, will get away on the above date.
This vessel has unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodations for passengers, and offers a liberal dietary scale. Intending passengers are requested to make early application.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO., or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a light SKIFF, built by Holdsworth, nearly new. Apply A. TORNING, Pitt-st. North.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—For Intermediate Passengers only.—Messrs. Dunbar's ship CAMPERDOWN has all her poop cabins engaged, but has room for a few intermediate passengers, who will have enclosed cabins and be otherwise comfortably provided for; this ship will sail positively on 15th May.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-st.

TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS for the UNITED KINGDOM.—To sail 1st May.—The splendid ocean steamship EUROPEAN, 2300 tons, H. S. MACHIN, commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 7th May, for GREENOCK, under canvas, after undergoing a thorough repair, screw being unshipped, and every alteration made to render her in all respects a first-class and fast-sailing ship. Her magnificent saloons offer to passengers an opportunity seldom to be met with; and as only a limited number will be taken, abundance of room will be allowed. For families the advantage of securing cabins is very great. They are all fitted up as when in the Royal Mail service, and the ship provides bedding, linen, &c. Moderate rates will be taken.
For any further particulars apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

WHITE STAR LINE of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS, sailing from LIVERPOOL for MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL on the 25th of every month.—Packet of the 25th May.—The superb new clipper ship BLUE JACKET, 1500 tons, J. CLARKE, commander, will be despatched from Hobson's Bay positively on the 25th May for Liverpool.
Built for this line of packets, the Blue Jacket is in every respect a most complete passenger ship, her accommodations containing all the conveniences suggested by a long experience in the trade. Her main saloon is a magnificent apartment, and contains a piano, library, and every appliance for the enjoyment of a sea voyage. The staterooms are furnished with beds, linen, &c. For second and third class passengers her accommodations cannot be surpassed by any ship afloat.
For plans of cabin, rates of passage, &c., apply to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO., Melbourne; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL direct.—To sail on FRIDAY, the 6th May.
The celebrated Black Ball Liner LIGHTNING, 2098 tons, J. CLARKE, commander. This magnificent vessel having arrived after another rapid passage of 76 days from Liverpool, will positively be despatched on her advertised day.
The Saloon accommodation is of the very highest order, being fitted with ladies' boudoir, piano, and every convenience that can be desired.
The Second Cabin has been arranged in a most comfortable manner, with a special view to the convenience of passengers.
The Third Cabin is lofty, well-ventilated, and cannot be surpassed by any ship afloat.
Captain CLARKE is well known in Australian trade, having commanded the MARCO POLO for several voyages, when he won the esteem and confidence of all who sailed with him.
The LIGHTNING'S first voyage from Hobson's Bay to Liverpool in 63 days, and her subsequent rapid passages, entitle her to rank as one of the finest and fastest ships in the world.

Fares:—
Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, £35.
Third Cabin, £18 to £25.
An experienced Surgeon accompanies the ship.
For plans of cabins, rates of passage money and freight, and further particulars, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the first-class fast-sailing barque LION, Captain BARRACK.—This vessel is particularly well adapted for the conveyance of goods or stock, having delivered four full cargoes of valuable horses at New Zealand, in bad weather, without the loss of a single horse. She is fitted up for horse stock, and has thirty tuns water casks stowed, and ballast all complete; can be sent to sea in twenty-four hours.
Apply, at Newcastle, to Mr. H. P. COLES; or here, to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the barque LAUNCESTON, 328 tons register.
Apply to Captain SINCLAIR, on board, at Cuthbert's Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM and Co.

FOR SALE.—The beautiful clipper schooner GAZELLE, carries 200 tons, sails fast, is in excellent order, and found in everything. Last from Mauritius, with sugars. Lies off the Gas Works. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the fast-sailing brig SHAMROCK, 184 tons register, newly coppered, and well found in every requisite. Apply to R. T. FORD, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, the well-known clipper ships ELI WHITNEY and INDIA, now alongside Walker's Wharf, where they can be inspected. For particulars apply to WILKINSON BROTHERS and CO.; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VISCOUNT CANNING, from LONDON.—Captain MURPHY will not be responsible for any debts his crew may incur while in this port.

VISCOUNT CANNING, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to take notice that this vessel will commence her DISCHARGE at Campbell's Wharf THIS DAY, the 27th instant—for which wharf they will please PASS their ENTRIES without delay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk. Captain MURPHY will not be responsible for any goods after they have left the ship's tackles. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

WANTED, a VESSEL of about 12 to 15 tons, suitable for a short coasting trip. Apply at the Phoenix Wharf.

MARINA, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their Custom House Entries immediately, for Towns' Wharf; and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also, that goods for which Entries are not passed when ready to be discharged, will be entered and landed by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees. R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ACHILLES, from JAVA.—All ACCOUNTS against the Captain or owners of the above vessel, must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, May 2nd.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

CAROLINE HORT.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel are requested to be sent in in duplicate, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, to the office of the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents.

TO AMATEURS.—RACING GIG FOR SALE.—A very fast four-oared Racing Gig, built by White, of Cowes, 30 feet long, well put together, and copper-fastened throughout. Won several races at Cowes, and lately beat the crack gig, at Melbourne. Apply, this day, on board ship Hornet, in the Cove; or to GILCHRIST WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held on TUESDAY, May the 3rd, 1859, at half-past six o'clock p.m., in the Bourke-street Chapel, Surry Hills, Sydney. The Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C., in the chair. The report of the Society will be read, and the meeting will be addressed by several ministers and friends. The Sermon before the Society will be preached by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, of London, in the York-street Chapel, Sydney, on MONDAY, May 2. Service to commence at seven o'clock. A Preparatory Sermon will be preached on SABBATH EVENING, May 1st, in the following chapels:—In York-street, at half-past 6, (it is expected) by the Rev. J. A. MANTON, late President of Horton College, Tasmania; in Chippendale, at half-past 6, by the Rev. G. HURST, from England; in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 6, by the Rev. G. CLARKE, of Tasmania; in Newtown, by the Rev. S. IRONSIDE, late missionary in New Zealand. Ten additional missionaries are being sent out by the Society this year. A collection will be made at each of the above services on behalf of the funds of the Society.

SAILORS' HOME.—A MEETING of the Provisional Committee for the establishment of a Sailors' Home will be held THIS DAY, Friday, at the Exchange, 4 p.m., to receive the report of the sub-committee relative to a public meeting, and other matters of importance. All persons friendly to this institution are invited to attend.
NAPOLEON LEVELL, joint secretary.
E. H. CAMERON, treasurer.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—The Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Benevolent Society of Blues, will be holden at the Royal Hotel, George-street, at 7 30 p.m., THIS DAY. JOHN L. HORSEY, honorary secretary.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY will preach in the Congregational Church, Newtown, on SUNDAY MORNING next. A collection will be made in aid of the Church Fund.

ORDINATION, at St. JUDE'S, RANDWICK.—On SUNDAY next, May 1st, an Ordination will be held at St. Jude's, Randwick. The Sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP OF SYDNEY. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. A Collection will be made on behalf of the Randwick Branch of the Ch. ch Society. Divine service will commence at eleven o'clock.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Should this meet the notice of Miss MARY ANN MALOY, whose sister EMILY left in the barque Ork, for San Francisco, in May, 1854, she will hear something for her advantage by addressing Captain C. T. OAKES, care G. M. Josselyn and Co., San Francisco, California.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Miss M. A. HEYWARD, passenger in the Bengal, she will get news of importance by applying for Mr. J. SMITH, on board the General Wyndham, Circular Quay.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. JAMES WALKER, late of West North-street, Aberdeen, he will see an acquaintance on board the General Wyndham.

IF Mr. JENKINS will apply at Crouch's Bazaar, he can obtain something that was left.

MISS MARY PROVOST, in her great tragedy character of Medea, for the last time.

PANTOMIME.—The greatest success ever met with in Sydney, at the Victoria, TO-NIGHT.

BRIDE OF ABYDOS, abounding with local hits, at the Victoria, TO-NIGHT.

MEDEA.—The most powerful impersonation ever witnessed in Sydney, at the Victoria, TO-NIGHT.

COME AND SEE THE PANTOMIME, at the Victoria. It is supported by the only great artistes that ever visited Australia. Each character most fitly and artistically impersonated.

MARY PROVOST.—Burlesque, Pantomime, and Grand Spectacle, at the Victoria, TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Sole Manager, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of this house. Crowded nightly, from pit to dome.
FRIDAY EVENING.
Last night of the great tragedy of MEDEA, and the last week but one of the gloriously successful engagement of
Miss MARY PROVOST,
who will appear in her great tragedy character of
MEDEA.
Fifth night of the new, original, oriental, burlesque Extravaganza of the
BRIDE OF ABYDOS,
with a change in the cast of characters, introducing those public favourites, Mr. E. Holloway, and Mrs. Howard; together with the most, and only complete
PANTOMIME
ever produced in Sydney, supported by

Mr. H. Leopold	as	Harlequin
Fraulion Fannie	as	Columbine
Madame Strebinger	as	Harlequina
Mr. G. Leopold	as	Pantaloon
Mr. T. Leopold	as	Clown

And the full strength of the company, concluding with the
GRANDEST SPECTACLE
ever witnessed here, and is from the design and pencil of the premier of artistes, Mr. B. Tannett and assistants.
A similar entertainment was never before witnessed in the colonies of Australia.
Doors open at a quarter before 7, performance will commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.
Prices of admission—Dress circle, 4s. Upper circle, 2s. Pit and parquette, 1s. Boxes and seats may be secured by application at the Box Office between 11 and 2 o'clock.
It is particularly desired that families will be punctual in occupying their seats as early as possible after the opening of the doors, as the curtain will be raised punctually at half-past 7.
SATURDAY EVENING, MISS MARY PROVOST will appear in a new and original Irish character,
ANDY BLAKE, THE IRISH DIAMOND.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES POOLE. The MISSES NELSON EVERY EVENING! Juvenile Night. ☞ Half-price for children to boxes and pit. The successful burlesque of the KING OF THE PEACOCKS will commence at half-past 8 precisely. Come early and secure your seats. The last scene pronounced, fearless of contradiction, the most perfect and gorgeous ever witnessed in this colony. On FRIDAY EVENING, April 29th, the performances will commence with the popular piece of GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW, and BRADSHAW. To be followed by the highly successful grand mytho-patho-physo-chrono-and-philo-logical fairy extravaganza, entitled the KING OF THE THE PEACOCKS. To conclude with the farce of KISSING GOES BY FAVOUR. Dress circle, 4s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Half-price to dress circle only at half-past nine o'clock, 2s.

THE ANNUAL FANCY BAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the Female School of Industry, will be held in the Botanical Gardens, on the 25th and 26th May next. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies:

Lady Denison	Mrs. Alfred Roberts
Mrs. Allwood	Rolleston
Barker	Lady Stephen
Billyard	Mrs. E. Deas Thomson
Breillat	E. W. Ward
Cowper	Miss Campbell.
C. Kemp	

MADAME FARRELLY'S Quadrille Party, THIS EVENING (Friday). Elizabeth-street North.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY.—Madame AMALIA RAWACK begs to announce, that she will give a GRAND OPENING CONCERT, at the above Institution, MONDAY, the 9th of May.

PHRENOLOGY.—Lecture on the Education of the Feelings, by Mr. HAMILTON, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

PHRENOLOGY.—School of Arts.—Mr. HAMILTON'S Lecture, TUESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S and the Rev. T. Binney's Printed Characters given away, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.

THE GERMAN BAND will perform in the Botanical Gardens, at half-past three THIS AFTERNOON (Friday), weather permitting. Herr ZIEMS, conductor.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DEBATING CLASS, THIS EVENING.—Subject: "Would the Abolition of Capital Punishment be prejudicial to Society?"

DISCUSSION CLASS.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Subject for THIS EVENING'S debate: "Was Brutus animated by patriotic motives in assassinating Cæsar?" F. CODNER, secretary to the class.

KISSING POINT REGATTA.—The PRIZES will be paid on MONDAY, the 2nd May, between 4 and 6 p.m., at Mr. ALPHIN'S, corner of King and York streets, Sydney; and at Mr. COWELL'S, Ryde.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and Calisthenic Exercises, with Elastic Chest Expanders, Taught, by Mr. CLARK, SON, and DAUGHTER, Elizabeth-street North; class days as usual. Private lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age, at all hours of the day, to those wishing privacy and expedition. Families and schools punctually attended to.

DANCING TAUGHT by Mr. W. CLARK at his Academy, William-street; days of attendance, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; juvenile classes at 4 p.m.; adults, at 7 in the evening. 75, William-street.

CAUTION.—TEMPERANCE HALL.—It having come to the knowledge of the Trustees of the Temperance Hall that persons are going about Sydney purporting to collect for the lighting, &c., of the Hall, this is to give notice that none are authorised to collect except the Trustees and the Committee, who are furnished with books for that purpose; and the Trustees intimate that if those parties are discovered legal steps will be taken against them.
G. J. CROUCH, B. S. MOUNTCASTLE, T. S. GLAISTER, Trustees.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ESTABLISHMENT, 400, George-street. Mr. DALTON (late instructor and painter to the Queen), conducts the above establishment, where portraits in all the styles of photographic art, including crayotype, can be obtained.

REMOVAL.—DENSLOW'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY will be CLOSED during the present week, owing to removal to his new and spacious gallery, now fitting, over Finch's (late Rowe), chemist, No. 84, King-street, three doors from George-street.

DR. HEATH, Aurist and Oculist, late Wright and Heath, London, will shortly visit Sydney for a limited period, when he may be CONSULTED on all cases of Deafness and Defective Vision.
His work on "Deafness and its Causes" may be had at Piddington's, George-street.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—Wool, Tallow, Hides, Stock, &c.—The undersigned are prepared to receive for SALE on Commission, either privately or by auction, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Stock, and every description of Produce. Auction Sale Day every FRIDAY. DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers, brokers, and commission agents, Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, Sydney.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—F. JONES, Watchmaker, has Removed from No. 2, Hunter-street, to No. 20, a few doors nearer Pitt-street. Every description of watches, clocks, &c., carefully repaired and cleaned at moderate charges. Watch glasses fitted at 1s. each.

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, in tins, 1 lb. 3s. 6d., 2 lbs. 6s. 6d., 5 lbs. 15s., 12 lbs., 33s. To be had, wholesale and retail, at WATSON'S drug stores, Brickfield-hill. A liberal allowance to chemists, storekeepers, &c.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, SURRY HILLS.—TICKETS for the SOCIAL MEETING, to be holden in the above Schoolhouse, on the 29th instant, may be obtained on application to the Master at the Schoolhouse, Fitzroy-street. Tea on the table at half-past six o'clock. Addresses on the subject of education will be delivered during the evening.

EMPIRE NEWSPAPER.—A MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th May, at the Office of Messrs. Dean and Co.'s, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 2 o'clock p.m., of all persons who have paid their Promissory Notes given in favour of the EMPIRE Fund.
The Trustees will be present, and explain how the matter now stands, and take directions from the meeting as to the disposal of the property. A full meeting of all persons interested is requested.
JAMES BYRNES, SAMUEL D. GORDON, JAMES DICKSON, Trustees.

LAND LAW REFORM.—The Land League of New South Wales will hold their usual weekly MEETING, at the Juvenile Temperance Hall, Woolloomooloo, on THIS EVENING, the 29th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. C. G. REID, hon. secretary.

PROTECTION.—A MEETING of the Members of the League for the Protection of Native Industry will be held at the Emu Inn, George and Bathurst streets, on THIS EVENING, 29th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to complete the appointment of a Central Committee, and to transact other important business.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CARANGARA COPPER MINING COMPANY will be holden THIS DAY, the 29th April, at 11 a.m., for the purposes of receiving the Report of the Directors; electing one Director in the room of the Hon. George Allen, Esquire, retiring by lot; appointing two Auditors; and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the deed of settlement.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, secretary.

WENTWORTH GOLD FIELD COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—In accordance with clause 68 of the Deed of Settlement of the Wentworth Gold-Field Company, the Directors hereby call a MEETING of the Proprietors, to be held at the Company's Offices, 138, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May, at 2 o'clock p.m., to consider the future proceedings of the Company and expediency of dissolving the same, and selling the property. Proprietors are earnestly requested to attend. By order of the Board, R. H. GORDON, secretary. Sydney, April 27.

BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bathurst Copper Mining Company will be held at the Company's Office, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May ensuing, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of George Thorne, Esq., and John Croft, Esq., both disqualified in consequence of absence from the colony. Any proprietor proposing himself or another person as a candidate for the appointment of Director must give notice in writing under his hand, at the Company's Office, of such intention fourteen days previous to the day of meeting.
By order of the Board,
R. H. GORDON, secretary.
Sydney, 27th April.

WANTED, the UNEMPLOYED to assemble on the Racecourse THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, to receive the final decision of the Governor-General.
WILLIAM JENNETT, chairman.

WATERLOO ESTATE.—St. Silas Temporary Church will be OPENED for Divine Service on SUNDAY, May 1st, by the LORD BISHOP of SYDNEY, at half-past 3 p.m. ALFRED H. STEPHEN.

TO THE MEMBERS of the TRAVELLER'S HOME LODGE, No. 731, G. U. O.—I beg to notify that Dr. MOON has been duly elected Medical Adviser. By order of the N. G. W. H. BEATTIE, secretary.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields. NOTICE.—The Pupils of the above establishment are informed, that the 2 p.m train from Sydney will stop at Macquarie Fields, on MONDAY, the 2nd May, by which opportunity they are expected to return. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Principal.

SELECT BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, 195, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Domain gate, Sydney. Mrs. TAIT intimates that the duties of her school are RESUMED. Her system includes a thorough English education, the modern languages and sciences, and all the other accomplishments.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. THORNTON intimates that the Easter holidays terminate on MONDAY next. The class for dancing will commence same date. Sunbury House, Cleveland-street.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of Pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MRS. WEBSTER, 80, Botany-street, begs to intimate that the Duties of her ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED on MONDAY, May 2nd, assisted by competent persons. Private lessons in music. Vacancies for a few Day Pupils and three Boarders.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENRITH AND VICINITY.—R. S. MILLINGTON will take portraits, at Mr. Kendall's (private door), on MONDAY, and few following days.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between Messrs. PARKER and GANNON, publicans, Rockhampton, has, THIS DAY, been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Mr. Parker will pay all debts due by the late firm, and receive all moneys due to the same.
ROBERT A. PARKER.
GEORGE GANNON.
Witness—THOMAS RICKETT.
Rockhampton, 5th April.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital of this Company, for the half-year ending April 16th, 1859, will be payable at the Company's Offices, at the corner of Hunter and Pitt streets, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd of May next.
By order of the Board,
April 28th. JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR RUNS.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Tenders of the undermentioned parties have been accepted for the Runs of Crown Lands specified in connection with their respective names.

2. The Rent in each case, as hereunder stated, for the ending 30th June next, must be paid within sixty days from the present date, in default of which the Tenderers will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of their Tenders.

3. These Tenders are accepted, subject to the following conditions, viz:—That, in addition to all other terms prescribed by the present Regulations, the occupancy of the said Runs, and the leases to be ultimately issued, shall be subject to any new or modified conditions which the Legislature may impose.

GEORGE BARNEY, S.G.,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, 29th April, 1859.

Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	Rent. £ s. d.
PORT CURTIS DISTRICT.		
Archer, Charles	Prospect	2 10 0
Archer, William	North Kariboo	2 10 0
Hay, J. L.	Canney	2 10 0
Ditto	Bunerba	2 10 0
Ditto	Earlsfield	2 10 0
Ditto	Huntingdon	2 10 0
MARANOA DISTRICT.		
Coxen, Charles	Lower Deep Water	2 10 0
Ditto	Yalebone Downs	2 10 0
Brennan, Owen	Munnimi	2 15 3
LOWER DARLING DISTRICT.		
Ross, William	Willilbah	2 10 0
Flood, Morris, and Mayne, Messrs.	Sahara	2 10 0
Ditto	North Sahara	2 10 0
Suttor, W. H.	Weelong Outer Run	2 10 0
Suttor, W. H., jun.	Wallandra Outer Run	2 10 0
Smith, Samuel	Inner or West Terryawyna	2 10 0
Ditto	Terryawyna	2 10 0
Fletcher, G. B.	Outer Mount Macpherson East	2 10 0
Ditto	Mount Macpherson, East	2 10 0
Phelps, J. J.	South Talyawalka	2 10 0
Ditto	Outer Albermarle and Henley	2 12 6
ALBERT DISTRICT.		
Jamieson, H. and B.	Silistria	2 10 0
Ditto	Alma	2 10 0
Ditto	Kars	2 10 0
Ditto	Malakhoff	2 10 0
Ditto	Balaklava	2 10 0
Perry, A. T.	Outer Bonley	2 10 0
Ditto	Outer Culpaulin	2 10 0
Ditto	Outer Netallie	2 10 0

PIANOFORTES.—Just arrived, and for SALE, a few superior Pianos, by eminent makers. A. DREUTLER and CO., Wynyard-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, 26th April, 1859.

£20 REWARD.—Whereas the Parramatta Railway Station was burglariously entered on Sunday night, the 24th instant, by some person or persons unknown, and certain moneys and other articles carried off. Notice is hereby given that the above reward will be paid to any person who shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.
By order of the Commissioner,
JOHN RAE, Secretary.

HORSE STRAYED, on Friday, from Parramatta, colour dark brown, star on forehead, MP on off shoulder. £1 reward will be paid if returned to Mr. PEUCK.

LOST, a brown GOAT, with white face, large with kid. Whoever will bring the same to 38, Albion-street, Elizabeth-street North, will be rewarded.

LOST.—REWARD 10s.—STRAYED or STOLEN on yesterday (Thursday), a large black TURKEY. Any person returning him to 217, Pitt-street, will receive 10s. reward; if a constable 20s.

LOST, in Erskine-street, on the 28th instant, a small Gold BROOCH, designed to hold hair in the centre of it. Whoever will return it to No. 218, Broomby-terrace, Upper Forbes-street, will be rewarded.

TO POUNDKEEPERS, CONSTABLES, and others.—STRAYED from my premises, Crown-street, Surry Hills, a Chesnut GELDING, aged, branded TxA near shoulder, off hip down, white hind feet. Also a boy's Brown PONY MARE, branded GT near side under saddle. £1 reward will be given on their recovery, by applying to the undersigned. GEORGE PATTRICK.

NOTICE.—Whereas the HORSES described underneath, have been, for a period of more than three years, upon this estate in agistment, and as the owners of said horses are unknown to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice that unless they be removed, and the charge paid, within fourteen days from this date, they shall sold to defray said charges and other expenses—viz.,
A brown horse, branded CP on shoulder
A black mare, branded S on ditto
A light roan mare, branded JM on ditto
A foal belonging to this mare.
GEORGE RATTRAY, Fairlight, Mulgoa, 28th April.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my Wife, MARY GREEN, has absconded from her home without my consent; and any person giving her any CREDIT, after this notice, will have to stand the consequence. CHARLES GREEN, Macquarie Swamp, near Carcoar. April 18th.

NOTICE.—If PAT. MULLINS does not release his clothes, they will be sold by auction. STEPHEN DOYLE.

NOTICE.—If FRANK SUMMERS does not pay for his board and lodging, his clothes will be sold to pay the same after seven days from this date. Elephant and Castle, Pitt and King streets.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, intending shortly to remove to Melbourne, requests that all private ACCOUNTS against him may be sent in, on or before the 29th instant, care of his firm, Prost, Kohler, and Co., Phillip-street North. GEORGE KOHLER. Sydney, April 26.

IN THE ESTATE of the late GEORGE J. M'KENNY, of Wollongong, Storekeeper.—All accounts against the above estate are requested to be sent in to Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO., No. 95, York-street, on or before the first day of May.

ADOLPHUS BRYANT LAW, Pawnbroker and General Salesman, 110, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

BALMAIN.—Mr. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., surgeon, has REMOVED from William-street, Woolloomooloo, to Darling-street, Balmain, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

E. O'BRIEN, Broker, 202, George-street North.

H. R. REID, Ship and General Broker, Estate, and Commission Agent, Macquarie-st., Circular Quay.

M. A. HUGHES, Shirt and Collar Manufacturer, Fairfax's-buildings, 94, Market-street East.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842). 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

MR. GEORGE B. MASON, Quadrille Pianist, removed to 73, Stanley-street, near Crown-street.

SANDS and KENNY, Booksellers, Stationers, and Account Book Manufacturers, 392, George-st., Sydney.

THOMAS HUBBARD, 124, Liverpool-street, one door west of Castlereagh-street.

W. H. PALING'S Music Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square. Pianos for sale or hire at moderate terms.

£10,000 IN one sum or divided; also sums from £100 to £6000 to be LENT upon Sydney freehold property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street.

£4500 TO BE LENT on City Property. As the lender is about leaving the colony, he will be satisfied with a low rate of interest. R. FORBES, agent, 170, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND, on Freehold Property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. BARTON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

TOOTHACHE.—MEWBURN'S celebrated Tooth Tincture gives instant relief. 341, Pitt-street South.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—Reports of all the Easter Sports—Regattas, Races, Cricket, &c.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—The Easter Pantomime and Burlesque at the Theatres.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—The Gaol Chaplain and MARY ANN PERRY.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—Great Ecclesiastical Scandal at Wellington.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—Anecdotes of Sullivan, the Horse Whisperer.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—Latest Turf information from the most authentic sources.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—Gallant give and take Fight—an Easter Offering.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—Pencillings by our Police Reporter, Amusing Sketches, Local Whispers, &c.

BELL'S LIFE TO-MORROW.—Advertisers will please forward their favours before 7 o'clock This Evening.

NEW BOOKS.—The Family Economist, an entertaining companion for 1859, 3s. 6d. At MOFFITT'S.

A HANDY BOOK of General Law, by W. Campbell Leigh, Esq., 3s. 6d. At MOFFITT'S.

CURRY and RICE at our Station in India, on 40 coloured plates, 25s. At MOFFITT'S.

ELLIS'S Three Visits to Madagascar in 1853, 4, and 6, 18s. At MOFFITT'S.

JOHN HALIFAX, Gentleman, 6s. 6d.; Starling's Noble Deeds of Women, 6s. 6d. At MOFFITT'S.

ALL ABOUT IT; or the History and Mystery of Common Things, 3s. 6d. At MOFFITT'S.

UNCLE RALPH and Maiden Sisters, by the Author of Dorothy, 6s. 6d. At MOFFITT'S.

JESSE'S Anecdotes of Dogs, illustrated, 9s.; Lord Lindsay's Holy Land, 6s. 6d. At MOFFITT'S.

DR. CUMMING'S Voices of the Dead, Day and Night, The End, Benedictions, Thy Word is Truth, and God in History, cheap editions of; Quicksands, by Mrs. Lisle. At MOFFITT'S.

ADCOCK'S ENGINEER'S POCKET-BOOK for 1859, containing numerous and extensive tables of formulæ for use in superficial and solid mensuration, &c. Post paid, 10s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

WILHEM'S Method of Teaching Singing, adapted to English use; two books, post paid, 3s. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

HAMILTON'S Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte, revised, enlarged, and improved; post paid, 5s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON.

HAMILTON'S Modern Instructions in Singing, containing full directions for the cultivation and management of the voice, with a selection of favourite songs; post paid, 7s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

HOPPUS' Practical Measuring Made Easy, by a new set of tables; post paid, 5s. 6d. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

CHITTY ON BILLS, new edition by Russell and M'Lachlan.—"In this edition the whole of the work has been carefully revised, and the greater part of it re-written. Some subjects which were not noticed at all in former editions have been introduced into the present; and others which were only touched upon have been treated of at greater length."—PREFACE, 1859. W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490900

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—PARTIES desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be SUPPLIED by the following recognised NEWS AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payment:

CITY AND SUBURBAN AGENCY.

E. Ford	348, George-street
F. Larter	Constitution House, South Head Road
F. M. Moore	Castlereagh-street North, next to Dr. O'Brien's.
John Air	No. 15, Kent-street North
Thomas Pierce	Corner of Yurong and Stanley streets
William Malsbury ...	35, Parramatta-street
William Hogan	113, King-street East
F. Codner (for Glebe) ...	555, Brickfield-hill
W. Benjamin Lee... ...	(Old HERALD Office), Lower George-street
James M'Khilay	Paddington, opposite Barracks
Messrs. Perdrian and Co. ...	Balmain
W. Davey	North Shore
Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
Mr. Wm. Thomas... ...	Grocer opposite TeaGardens Waverley.
Mrs. Fleming	Postmistress, Pyrmont.
J. B. Mummery	Chemist, Newtown.
James Dole	Camperdown.
Mr. Williams	Post Office, Petersham.
Mr. Daniel Kelly... ...	Five Dock.
P. M'Grath	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
W. West	Post Office, Botany Road.

COUNTRY.

Richard Edwards... ...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town,
E. Mason	Parramatta.
James Manfield	Smithfield.
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills.
E. Goertz	Liverpool.
Thomas Fisher	Campbelltown.
George Pope	Kissing Point, Ryde.
R. Blair	East and West Maitland.
John Wisdom	Morpeth.
E. Doherty	Raymond Terrace.
C. Cottrell	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
Bishop and Callum ...	Newcastle.

*** Subscribers having any complaints of irregularity in the delivery of their papers will please acquaint the News' Agent by whom he is supplied, who will have the matter immediately remedied.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK has reduced the Rates of Discount and Interest to the following, namely:—

On Bills of 95 days to run and under	6 per cent.
Ditto 125 ditto ditto	7 ditto
Ditto of longer term and renewals	8 ditto
On Cash Credit, and Overdrawn Accounts	9 ditto

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund.............................. £175,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—From the date the rates of discount in operation at this Bank will be—
On bills of 95 days currency and under, 6 per cent.
125 ditto ditto ditto........... 7 per cent.
over 125 ditto ditto ditto........... 8 per cent.
Interest on cash credit accounts will be chargeable at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager
Sydney, 1st March, 1859.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NEW SHARES.—Shareholders are hereby reminded that the second Instalment of £7 10s. per share is payable on or before the 1st proximo. By order of the Board. ROBERT NAPIER, manager. Sydney, 15th April, 1859.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

		Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto	...	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto	...	5½ ditto

For sums amounting to £2000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditt 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors have the satisfaction to draw the attention of intending assurers to the important and peculiar privileges accorded to the Society by its ACT OF INCORPORATION, among which are the following:—
(1) The Protection to a gradually increasing amount of all its policies after an endurance of two years, against the operation of laws relating to insolvency.
(2) The Protection of Policies of Married Women against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3) For the encouragement of small assurers, their policies are relieved from the heavy tax involved in taking out letters of administration, &c.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100, with bonus additions.

Age,	25	35	45	55
Premium.	£2 2 8	£2 15 4	£3 16 0	£5 12 2

Comparative view of bonuses accruing to a Policy of Assurance of £500, effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

An English Proprietary Company, ten premiums paid......	£50 16 8
Scottish "Widows' Fund" (Mutual), seven premiums paid......	0 0 0
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, five premiums paid	81 13 7

For full tables see prospectus.
General conditions as to surrenders, voyaging, residence abroad, loans to members, payment of claims, &c., &c., will be found to be more than usually liberal.
Prospectuses, printed forms, and all information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the Principal Office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street, February, 15th, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors publish for general information the following List of their AGENTS and MEDICAL REFEREES in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS of the colony.

District.	Agents.	Medical Referee.
Armidale	Mr. W. W. Bligh	
Albury	Mr. J. C. Pierce	J. E. Owen, Esq., M.D.
Brisbane	Messrs. R. Towns & Co.	K. Cannan, Esq.
Bathurst	Mr. J. S. Home	R. Machattie, Esq.
Campbelltown	Jas. Turner	Wm. Bell, Esq.
Clarencetown	W. Johnston	F. Acret, Esq.
Cooma	J. Ryall	W. Meryweather, Esq.
Goulburn	J. R. Ardill	H. W. Hanford, Esq.
Gundagai	D. Winton	H. B. Morgan, Esq.
Grafton	W. H. H. Becke	A. Skinner, Esq.
Ipswich	A. Macalister	H. Challenor, Esq.
Kiama	W. Marks	R. Menzies, Esq.
Liverpool	H. B. Beresford	J. B. Watson, Esq.
Maitland	Messrs. Wolfe & Gorrick	John Scott, Esq.
Mudgee	Mr. J. Dickson	———
Muswellbrook	Mr. T. Loxton	J. B. West, Esq.
Newcastle	Messrs. Bingle and Son	R. R. S. Bowker, Esq.
Parramatta	Mr. G. Doust	Wm. Bassett, Esq.
Orange		S. Curtis, Esq.
Molong, Wellington	Mr. G. Colquhoun	Andrew Ross, Esq.
Wagga Wagga	Mr. D. Winton	H. B. Morgan, Esq.
Port Macquarie	Mr. F. Becke	C. Schrader, Esq., M.D.
Picton	T. Larkin	
Richmond	J. H. Grinsell	J. Selkirk, Esq.
Tamworth	Messrs. Robt. Jahn & Co.	———
Tumut	H. M. Keighley	———
Windsor	Wm. Walker	J. Selkirk, Esq.
Wollongong	R. Davison	G. P. Lambert, Esq.
Wide Bay	E. T. Aldridge	———
Wollombi	J. Biscoe	———
Queanbeyan	J. J. Wright	A. Mortton, Esq.
Yass	Rees Jones	J. M. Blake, Esq.

W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of PARCELS to Pickford and Co. by the Star of Peace, to Great Britain and Ireland. Small parcels, one shilling. 12, Essex-street, Gaol-hill, Sydney.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,500,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st

TO SHINGLERS and others.—SHINGLERS' WORK, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, from persons willing to contract for the performance of SHINGLERS' WORK required to the Cook Houses, at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Shingler's Work, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta."
Plan, specification, and form of tenders may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.
Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons, as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Civil Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £50, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
Department of Land and Public Works, Sydney, 20th April, 1859.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—FARM BUILDINGS, LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.—Tenders will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th proximo, from persons willing to contract for the Erection of necessary Buildings for a Farm at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Farm Buildings, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta."
Plan, specification, and form of tender, may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.
Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver at the Office of the Civil Crown Solicitor in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £250, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
Department of Land and Public Works, Sydney, 21st April, 1859.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Farm Buildings, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.—Notice is invited to an advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, inviting TENDERS for the erection of the necessary Buildings for a Farm at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
Tenders will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 17th May, and must be endorsed "Tender for Farm Buildings, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Masons' and Bricklayers' Work, New Registry Office, Sydney.—Notice is invited to an advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for the Masons' and Bricklayers' Work, required in erection of a New Registry Office, Sydney.
Tenders will be received at the office of Lands and Public Works, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 3rd May next, and must be endorsed "Tender for Masons' and Bricklayers' Work, New Registry Office."
Plan, specification, and form of tender, may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde-park.

TO COACHMAKERS.—TENDERS are invited for supplying to this department a Vehicle for the conveyance of Gold Escort from the Railway Terminus and steam vessels to the Mint.
Particulars can be obtained on application to this office.
Tenders marked "For Gold Conveyance" to be sent in on or before noon of the 6th May.
Office of Inspector-General of Police,
Sydney, April 26th.

TO MASONS.—TENDERS are required for putting in the foundations of two stores, in George-street, for Mr. L. Hordern. Specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before MONDAY, May 2nd.

TO SHINGLERS and others.—Shinglers' Work, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.—Notice is invited to an Advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for Shinglers' Work required to the Cookhouses at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.
Tenders will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th May, and must be endorsed "Tender for Shinglers' Work, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta."
Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, April 21st, 1859.
GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for Lands and Works until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 31st May next, for Draining, Forming, Ballasting, Metalling, and Building Culverts on this road between Penrith and Bathurst, in accordance with terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 22nd April.

Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 14th April, 1859.
GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—1st DISTRICT.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 31st May next, for curbing, guttering, draining, forming, ballasting, and metalling on this road, between Sydney and Penrith, in accordance with terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of 19th of April.

Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 14th April, 1859.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD.—1st DISTRICT.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 31st May next, for draining, forming, ballasting, metalling, and building culverts on this road, between Morpeth and Doughboy Hollow, in accordance with terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of 19th April.

Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 14th April, 1859.
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.—2nd DISTRICT.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 31st May, for draining, forming, ballasting, metalling, and building culverts on this road, between Camden and Gunning, in accordance with terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of 19th April.

BRIDGE, TAMWORTH.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 31st May next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a Bridge over the Peel River, at Tamworth, in accordance with the terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 16th April.
Department of Land and Public Works, Sydney, 14th April.

BRIDGE BENDEMEER.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 31st May next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a bridge over the M'Donald River at Bendemeer, in accordance with the terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 16th April.
Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 14th April, 1859.

FALBROOK BRIDGE.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 31st May next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a Bridge at Falbrook, Camberwell, in accordance with the terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 16th April.
Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 6th April.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of contracting for the erection and completion of a first-class BUILDING, on the site of the old Treasury, for the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, may see the plans and specification until the 3rd proximo, on application to Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, architect, Exchange Corner.
The lowest tender will not, of necessity, be accepted. Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

HEALTH RESTORED without Medicine, inconvenience, or expense to the most enfeebled or shattered constitution, by BARRY DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, especially prepared for these colonies, and suitably packed in tin canisters, 1 lb., 5s. 6d.; 2 lbs., 9s.; 5 lbs., 22s.; 12 lbs., 44s. To be had at PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street, sole wholesale agents for the Australian colonies; Smith, Peate, and Co., 113, George-street; G. Heath, chemist, 334, George-street; M. M'Mahon, 410, George-street; S. Bennett and Co., 482, George-street; T. Barlow, 758, George-street; W. T. Pinhey, chemist, 259, Pitt-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the will of SAMUEL ALEXANDER, late of George-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Saddler, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the will of the abovenamed Samuel Alexander may be granted to JACOB LAZARUS and ISRAEL MYERS, both of Sydney, aforesaid, the executors in the said will named. Dated this 28th day of April, 1859.
ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, proctors for the said executors, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the will of HENRY OSBORNE, late of Marshall Mount, in the district of Illawarra, County of Camden, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, HENRY HILL OSBORNE, PATRICK HILL OSBORNE, ALICK OSBORNE, and BENJAMIN MARSHALL OSBORNE, all of Marshall Mount, aforesaid, Esquires, four of the executors named in the said will, intend to apply to this honourable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate thereof may be granted to them, JOHN KING OSBORNE the other executor named in the said will having departed this life, and SARAH OSBORNE the executrix appointed thereby, having renounced probate thereof. Dated this 28th day of April, A.D., 1859.
W. W. BILLYARD,
Proctor for the said executors, Macquarie-street North, Sydney.

RETURN CARRIAGE TO BATHURST.—The undersigned having brought down a family to Sydney, would be happy to treat with a party or any respectable person, wishing to go to Bathurst. Enquire at Holman's, White Horse Tavern, George-street, immediately. JAMES JAMES.

SAFE TRAVELLING BY DAY, between YASS GUNDAGAI, and ADELONG.—No night work.—In consequence of the frequent accidents that have occurred on the above road, a covered conveyance will start from the following places, viz.:—
From Moses' Hotel, Yass, on Mondays, at 9 a.m.
From Riley's Hotel, Gundagai, to Adelong, on Wednesdays, at 9 a.m.
Returning from Crouche's, Adelong, on Thursdays, at 9 a.m.
Returning from Gundagai, for Yass, at 6 a.m., on Fridays.
Fares: Between Yass and Gundagai ... 0 0
Between Gundagai and Adelong ... 1 0 0
Parcels will be taken at very reduced prices.
HENRY ALT, Proprietor.

RICHMOND and PARRAMATTA.—CORNWELL'S COACHES run DAILY between Parramatta and Richmond, through Blacktown and Prospect (Sundays excepted) as follows:—
From RICHMOND: Half-past 4 a.m.; half-past 1 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA Station: 8 a.m., on arrival of first train from Sydney; 3 p.m., on arrival of 2 o'clock train.
Booking Offices:—Parramatta, at M'COLLOUGH'S, Albert Inn, opposite Mr. Dalzell's; Richmond, at CORNWELL'S, Windsor-street.
Vehicles always in readiness to convey passengers to the Big Hill, or any other place required, at Isaac Cornwell's, coach proprietor, Richmond.
Parties can be well accommodated with BOARD and LODGING at Mr. C. COWLING'S, and Mr. J. DOUGLASS', Big Hill. Terms each, 5s. per day.

JAMES W. WAUGH, STATIONER, and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER, 284, George-street, begs to draw the attention of the mercantile community to his manufacture of ACCOUNT BOOKS, when he trusts that those who may favour him with their orders will be fully satisfied with their superiority both as regards WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.
PAPER RULING.
A ruling machine has been lately added to his manufactory, by which the most intricate patterns can be worked, and to which are added printed headings, and paging when so required.
BOOK PAGING AND NUMBERING.
A machine for this purpose is also on the premises, and the advantages resulting from this convenience and saving in clerical labour cannot be overstated. Books paged or folioed, cheques numbered, &c., &c.
BOOKBINDING
is carried on on the premises; and, having the most experienced workmen, he is able to appeal to the work that has been already executed for his numerous customers, in support of its superiority and general style of execution. All kinds are carried on, including Books, Music, Illustrated News, Periodicals, Gazettes, Newspapers, &c.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
have received the largest share of his attention, and which he is constantly manufacturing on the most approved principles, with patent spring backs, &c., combining durability with the great requisite of opening out flat, and thus being rendered easy for use.
A HYDRAULIC PRESS
for bookbinding has just been erected, being, it is believed, the only one for that purpose in the colony. This has been imported expressly to order, with the view of rendering colonial work on a par with the best manufactories in London.
BOOK PAPERS,
and General Mercantile Stationery, always on hand; a large importation of which has just arrived.
PRICES
of all articles charged as low as is commensurate with their value; in confirmation of which, he can confidently appeal to the patronage bestowed upon him for the last nine years.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Minute and Letter Books, Invoice Books, Account Current and Account Sales Books, long, broad, and narrow foolscap, Pot and Post Books, Guard Books for bills of lading, invoices, &c., Loose Indexes, Copying Paper, Letter Books, &c., &c., constantly kept on hand.
JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—EDWARD CHAPMAN, (formerly sole manager of the firm of Dangar and Co., in London, and subsequently active partner of "Rundle, Dangar, and Co., in Sydney, both of which firms have been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent) begs to intimate that he will carry on the business of a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style of EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.
at 90 and 92, Clarence-street. Sydney, 31st March.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL.—TESTIMONIALS.
"Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,
"Sydney, 1st April, 1859.
"Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry respecting your Bellambi coal, I have great pleasure in stating that we have given it a fair trial in several of the Royal Mail ships, and that the result has been highly satisfactory so far; so much so that I have considered myself justified in recommending the Directors of this company, in the event of our contracting for the Panama line, to make no further shipments of Welsh coal for the outside service. We do not find your coal at present, even when thoroughly handpicked, equal to coal from the best pits of Cardiff or Newport, as consumed fresh and fresh upon our Atlantic lines; but I am decidedly of opinion that when care is taken to handpick the Illawarra coal, either from your pits or Mr. Osborne's, they will be found little, if at all, inferior to coal shipped from home, four or five months on the passage, probably heated more or less, and then stored here two or three months longer.
"By the January mailship I forwarded samples from the principal collieries of New South Wales to our Company in London, for trial and analysis, I shall not fail to forward you a report as soon as I receive it. Yours faithfully,
"CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.
"Thomas Hale, Esq., &c., Bellambi."

"Vulcan Foundry, Sydney, 4th April.
"Messrs. Croft and Son.
"Dear Sirs,—Having had considerable experience in the use of the Bellambi coal, we are of opinion that, for steam purposes, forges, and for making coke, it is superior to any other coal in the colony. Yours truly,
"FRANCIS NAPIER and Co."

"Balmain Steam Saw Mills, 2nd April.
"Messrs. Thomas Croft and Son.
"Dear Sirs,—Having used the Bellambi coals for the last eight months, I am decidedly of opinion that the said coals are superior to any other in New South Wales for steam purposes as yet tried.
"JOHN BOOTH."

Agents:
For Sydney—Messrs. CROFT and SON.
For Melbourne—Messrs. LYALL and CO.
For Adelaide—Messrs. J. NEWMAN and SON.
For Launceston—Messrs. O. KEEFE and CO.

PATRONISED by the FACULTY.—CORNS and BUNIONS EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Mr. EBEINSTEIN, Surgeon-Chiropodist.—Mr. E. extracts corns, bunions, callosities, &c., and restores deformed nails, or nails grown into the flesh, to their original state without cutting or causing the least pain, on moderate terms. Residence at Mr. CRAWFORD'S, grocer, 46, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. All applicants will be promptly attended, at their own residences, if required, without extra fees.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform merchants and shippers to Rockhampton that, having completed their commodious stores, they are now prepared to receive and forward all kinds of produce or goods entrusted to their care without delay. HUTCHINSON, HUNTER, and CO. Rockhampton, 1st April.

J. BERNSTEIN makes Flour, Sugar, and various BAGS by the patent steam sewing-machine. Millers in town or country supplied on the shortest notice, at the Colonial Factory, 290, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS supplied with absolutely pure distilled water, re-rectified ether, absolute alcohol, and all the requisites relating to photography, at extremely moderate prices. J. S. NORRIE, Photographic Chemist, 222, Pitt-street.

A VISIT TO THE WESTERN GOLD-FIELDS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

No. XXVIII.

AFTER the digression in my last, into the various formations or granitic gold-fields, originating in the finding of a fragment of igneous rock, we shall proceed leisurely down the Devil's Hole Creek. Below the falls, the plains expand on either bank, the northern range sinks to the elevation of a ridge, the soil becomes intermixed with trappean decompositions, and is consequently more fertile, the marginal flats become deeper, but are not saturated with water, and the present channel of the creek looses its auriferous character for a distance of three miles, when it forms a junction with the Devil's Hole Creek. That there are a number of obliterated channels in the plains on each bank is unquestionable, and, as the ranges are still auriferous, that some of these channels contain gold in payable quantities is also certain; two or three leads have been worked from the northern hills, some distance across the plains and there lost, in other places patches of surfacing have been discovered and exhausted, and recently the channel of a considerable stream, descending from the hills, but now silted up and covered with heavy forest timber, has been opened at Ryan's Flat, a quarter of a mile distant from the main stream, and affords employment to twenty or thirty men, who continue to earn fair wages, notwithstanding that the wash dirt has to be carted a long distance. Waterworn masses of greywacke rest upon the bed rock, mingled with the debris of the limestone formation, and it is possible that the present lead will be followed into the ancient channel of the creek.

And now we are on the Devil's Hole Creek, and find that it takes a direction nearly parallel to the enormous quartz reefs which intersect the flats on either bank. These flats swell into ridges, behind which the ranges have a steep ascent, and, gradually closing in, become more elevated as you approach the source of the stream in the Bogie range, on the verge of the plateau.

From the junction the stream appears to have wandered at various periods from one side of the valley to the other, until it has finally settled down in its present channel, the main reefs pursuing a direction nearly parallel to its course. A much greater extent of quartzose surface has been presented to the action of this stream than in either Campbell's or Long Creek, or any portion of the Meroo; all of which the reefs simply cross. The quantity of auriferous quartz that has been thus disintegrated in a limited space is enormous, and the yield of gold has been proportionate. Notwithstanding the vast quantity that has been procured in this celebrated locality, it is very far from being exhausted; there are many rich spots in the neighbourhood as yet undiscovered; the reefs, also, are undoubtedly auriferous, and will, one day, command attention when the light of science dispels the ignorance and prejudice of the present mud gropers.

Advancing up stream you find that the flats have been extensively worked, and the channel, with the banks, have been cut up in every possible direction, for a distance of two miles, when you arrive at Eaglehawk Gully on the left bank, falling from the ranges that separate the waters of Long Creek. This place, after having been neglected for seven years, has recently been reopened, and proved to be very productive. Beyond this point the creek diverges to the westward, and, leaving the reefs, loses its auriferous character, to a considerable extent. In some favourable spots it may be found payable higher up, and many of the small tributaries, on either side, are worthy of a visit from the prospector.

This place has been frequently densely peopled, and as frequently deserted; the last rush took place about two years since. The few diggers that now remain only serve to enhance the general aspect of desolation, although there cannot be less than fifty or sixty, scattered up and down the creek; and there are a few comfortable looking homesteads in the secluded nooks amongst the ridges. A couple of excellent stores on this stream drive a large trade in the surrounding district, and of seven or eight public-houses, that formerly flourished here, but two survive.

The waters descending from the table land of the Bogie mountain have cut up an extensive section of the plateau on the western bank of the Devil's Hole, and formed a series of ranges of varied elevation, trending northward to the Meroo. These ranges are all gold-bearing; numerous quartz reefs intersect them, and gullies, flats, and watercourses, presenting every favourable indication, are of frequent occurrence. This district has never been fairly tested; a few prospectors strayed into it in the early days of gold-digging, and always obtained what would now be considered a payable prospect. I have conversed with several experienced diggers, who know that gold is to be obtained in that direction, and the reasons they give for not going there are—first, that they object to open the ground for the benefit of others; secondly, that there would be a difficulty in obtaining supplies; and thirdly, that they can get gold nearer home.

Returning again to the junction, we pursue the united stream in its tortuous windings to the Meroo. What has been said of the Devil's Hole still holds good. Following the margin of the creek, we find that the reefs in many instances run parallel to the stream, and in all such places the yield of gold has been important; in some situations points have been favourable to the collection of drift gold, and in others the waters have worn for themselves many channels, all of which, although partially obliterated, have been discovered, worked, and exhausted by the digger. You now pass an extensive wholesale store and slaughtering establishment, to the westward of which some rich claims have been recently opened; a little further and you reach Ayer's Gulley, rich in nuggetty gold. By following up this indentation it is possible that a few rich patches may yet be discovered. You now ascend a low ridge which runs parallel to the stream in the direction of the Devil's Hole. On the summit of this ridge, extending its whole length, a line of trappean rocks may be observed exposed by denudation, and which is an important geological feature in this valley. Ayer's Gully follows the base of this ridge, and the main quartz reefs are to be found on the crown of parallel undulations that descend as they approach the stream. The space between this ridge and the present channel presents indications of being the most auriferous unworked ground in the district; it may be patchy and irregular, but the patches, if discovered, will pay for a large amount of unprofitable labour. A quarter of a mile further, you arrive at the far-famed Pure Point. An ancient channel, crossing this neck, of alluvial formation, was discovered at an early date, was enormously rich, has been frequently worked, and is at present getting another turn over by a party who have erected two puddling-mills, and who find their account in taking all before them. I was going to write that it is probably the last raking, but I know that a large proportion of the gold is lost by the present very imperfect method of separating it from the detritus and stiff clays, and I believe that some improved mode of operation will be yet introduced by which every particle of the precious metal will be secured, and when that event occurs all our gold-fields will be reworked.

A considerable population is sprinkled over the flats and along the margin of the creek. There is also an inn here, respectably conducted, a thriving little store, and a few neat cottages and enclosures, denoting the residence of families permanently settled. Proceeding down stream, a large flat occurs on the western bank, though which the creek at some former time found its way to the Meroo in a channel now obliterated, which has been partially worked, and has so far repaid the labour of the diggers. The present channel has been also very rich, and has provided constant employment for many years to a fluctuating population, particularly to the Chinese, with whom it has ever been a favourite locality. And now passing three or four puddling mills, either in active operations or in progress towards completion, we again arrive at the junction of Campbell's Creek, and here terminates our exploration of the Upper Meroo with its numerous tributaries; it comprises a large district, still rich in mineral wealth, which will yet yield fortunes to a few, and bread to all who are disposed to labour.

H. P. Wilson, Esq., the indefatigable agent of the Oriental Bank at Waratra, purchased last year 31,693 ounces 6 dwts. 6 grs. of gold, of which 30,857 ozs. 8 dwts. was the produce of the Upper Meroo, 231 ozs. 13 dwts. 10 grs. of Louisa Creek, and 604 ozs. 12 dwts. 12 grs. of Merrindee; the Bank of New South Wales have also been large purchasers. Add to this the amount still in the hands of the miners, which is considerable; the quantity carried away during the Rockhampton mania, the remittances by the storekeepers and publicans, also considerable; the large proportion hoarded by the Chinese, and the quantity which weekly finds its way into Mudgee, and you will arrive at something like an approximation of the importance of this river, with its tributaries, as a gold-field.

I may add, that the Chinese who left this district about Christmas last, after having traversed the gold-fields in every direction, are flocking back fast, bringing many new faces in their train; and large bodies of these people are to be met with marching and counter-marching up and down the river, as if they were concentrating an army. 500 or 600 are doing well at Avisford; about 200 followed a rush to Campbell's Creek a few days since, and they have opened several stores up and down the river; two wealthy Chinese importers have also been seen in the main camps recently; and every movement portends a lengthened occupation. They have returned with an increased respect for the Meroo, and, be it for good or evil, mean to have a share of its gold.

And now, taking a farewell of Warratra and the Stirling Inn, so admirably conducted by its worthy and conscientious proprietor, we once more plunge into the Western wilderness.

CALIFORNIA.

BY the Fanny Fisher we have San Francisco papers to the 22nd of February, two days later than our last advices.

Two questions of importance were discussed in the California Senate on the 18th of February. We quote from the report of the *Bulletin's* correspondent:—"Mr. Street offered the following: Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the Government of the United States should assume a protectorate over the northern States of Mexico—holding such States in pledge for the payment of the just claims of our citizens, and, by the establishing of military posts therein, protect the lives and property of American citizens dwelling on our southern borders. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Street offered the following: Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by the Government of the United States is desirable, and that we look with favour upon any honorable negotiations or measures calculated to accomplish that object. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations."

A bill had been introduced into the Assembly, proposing to create a Marine Court for the city and county, to be presided over by a judge with a salary of 5000 dollars per annum, and to have a clerk at a salary of 1800 dollars per annum. It was urged that the creation of such a Court was necessary for promoting the ends of justice in maritime cases. The bill proposed to confer upon this Marine Judge the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon Justices of the Peace by the Act of Congress of 1790.

The one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the birth day of George Washington, was to be celebrated by festivities worthy of the occasion. National salutes were to be fired on the Plaza by the First California Guard, at noon, and again at sundown. The Independent National Guard and the California Fusileers were to turn out through the day; and at half-past one o'clock these companies would have a dress parade in the Plaza. All the banks would be closed; and the schools would be granted a holiday. Washington Market was to be closed after 12 o'clock—and, indeed, all sorts of business were to be suspended.

The papers published an eloquent appeal from Mrs. Magdalen G. Blanding, in behalf of contributions towards rescuing the tomb of Washington from sacrilege. That appeal stated that the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association had been authorised by an Act of Incorporation from the State of Virginia to purchase, hold, and improve two hundred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well as the tomb of George Washington. The sum of 6000 dollars was required to complete this purchase, and the ladies of California were appealed to for contributions.

The *Herald* of the 22nd has the following report of an arrest on a charge of murder:—"Yesterday the negro Moses Tate, better known as "Arkansas," who was arrested by detectives Johnson and Lees, on suspicion of having been engaged in the murder of Albinus Bilman, made a confession, implicating two brothers, respectively named John and M. H. Kelly, as the persons who committed the bloody deed, he (the negro) being present and consenting. He stated that John Kelly, who is a messenger for Mr. George W. Guthrie, was on terms of criminal intimacy with Bilman's wife, and that Kelly had murdered Bilman for love for this woman, and because Bilman had become jealous of Kelly. He further stated that M. H. Kelly drew the dray pin from the cart, and that it was used by John Kelly, who struck Bilman in the presence of M. H. Kelly and the negro, Moses Tate, and followed up his blows until he believed that Bilman was done for. Upon this confession, officers Johnson and Lees proceeded at once to arrest the two Kellys, which was done. On the person of John Kelly was found a letter from Mrs. Bilman, asking him to refrain from coming to the house, as it would bring her into trouble, and promising to meet him the next day at his room, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. After his arrest, John Kelly admitted that the woman, Mrs. Bilman had been to his room on the occasion. Thus the matter stands at present, and there is little doubt but that the detectives, Johnson and Lees, who thus far evinced a great deal of tact and skill, will succeed in ferreting out the facts, and fixing the deed on the right parties. It is a monstrous and horrible offence, and should be brought to light if possible."

The Misses Gougenheim were advertised to take their farewell benefit at the Opera House, on the evening of the 22nd.

UNITED STATES.

By way of California we have news from the Atlantic States to the 26th of January. The following are from the San Francisco papers:—

WASHINGTON, January 25.—In the Senate, to-day, a debate arose on a question of privilege in relation to the exposure of the secret deliberation of that body, especially concerning the difficulty which occurred between Fitch and Douglas, on Friday last, in executive session, during which Mr. Green announced the discovery of a small hole within ear-shot, which, on being searched, contained two black cats. The incident has created much humour and surmise. The mystery of these two black cats is, that as the galleries of the Senate rest on trestles, and a trap door is left at each of the four corners of the chamber for the workmen to go below, two stray cats got underneath, where they have subsisted for three or four weeks on the crumbs that fell from the public table. When rescued, they bore evidence, in their insane demeanor, of the secrets they had overheard in executive session.

The action of the House to-day, in laying three several memorials asking the establishment of as many new mail steamer lines, on the table, is considered indicative of hostility to all such measures by that body.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document sent to the House, suggests an invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Europe to meet as a representative body for consultation on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform system of commercial statistics, being of the opinion that this reform would be favourably received, and probably adopted by each of the countries so represented. He says our Government occupies a position, both political and commercial, which would justify it in taking a lead in the matter.

A letter from Superintendent Neighbors, dated Austin, Texas, January 10th, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reports that a band of white men, from El Paso county, had stolen into the camp of a party of Indians, known to be peaceable, and massacred seven, besides wounding their companions. It was apprehended, that in consequence of this outrage, the Indians will commence an indiscriminate war on the border settlements.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The bill reported in the House by Mr. Branch to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposes to appropriate 30,000,000 to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all difficulties, including the cession of the island of Cuba, to be used by the President, if he shall see fit, in advance of the ratification of the treaty. The majority say that circumstances may never occur rendering it incumbent on the United States, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation, to take possession of the island without the concurrence of Spain; but if they should, summary measures would be much more easily justified if we are prepared to show that we have exhausted honorable negotiations in attempts to avert the necessity, and had offered to Spain an equivalent exchange for it. As, however, such an offer might be necessary to complete the vindication of this Government hereafter, we ought not to be deterred from making it by any supposed unwillingness on the part of Spain to accept it, or even to entertain it, in an amicable spirit.

The Secretary of the Treasury opened to-day the bids for the remaining portion of the loan authorised in June last. The bids were received from forty-four different parties. The rates of premium varied from ¾ to 5 per cent. Those who offered more than 2½ per cent, will get about 6,000,000 dollars, and the remaining 4,000,000 dollars will be divided between the bidders who offered 2 to 2½ per cent. premium. Although the coupons cannot be issued for less than six months' interest on the new loan, yet should the successful bidders regard it of any advantage to receive coupons of interest from the 1st instant, with certificates of stock, they will be so issued at the Treasury Department on payment of the interest from the 1st of January to the date of the deposit of the principal.

The Mobile papers of Thursday, report the proceedings before the U. S. Commissioners in the case of Captain Maury and others, charged with obstructing the Federal officers in the discharge of their duty, and for violating the neutrality laws. The prisoners were held to bail in 2600 dollars each, for their appearance to answer the charges at the February Term of the U. S. District Court.

NEW YORK, January 26.—There was a rumour in the city yesterday that the steamship Washington, which sailed hence on the 25th of December, for Nicaragua, had arrived at San Juan, but in consequence of being unable to send her passengers across the Isthmus, she had proceeded to San Francisco, via Cape Horn. The rumour probably came by the Quaker City, at New Orleans.

A telegraphic despatch received at Washington, announces the election, by the Democrats, of Mr. Benjamin for another term in the United States Senate, from Louisiana.

The centenary celebration of the birth of Robert Burns was held, with great *eclat*, in this city last night, by a great number of clubs and associations. The most noted festival was at the Astor House, at which W. C. Bryant presided. There was a very large attendance, and speeches were made by Mr. Bryant, Horace Greely, Dr. Young (editor of the *Albion*), and others.

The *Times*' Washington correspondent states that Secretary Cobb is opposed to the proposition of the House Committee on Ways and Means, for the increase of the tariff. He has received assurances from persons in this city whom he considers reliable and and competent to give an opinion, that the revenue from imports will reach 63,000,000 dollars, which sum he considers sufficient for all contingencies. He is afraid, also, that if the present tariff is interfered with, that the movement in favour of protection will gain the ascendancy, and control the action of the new bill.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says that the majority of the House Committee on Territories are in favour of organising a territory comprising the Pike's Peak region. The name Colona will be dropped, and Toposa substituted. Bills for Toposa, Arizona, and Dacotah, will all contain the provisions that territories, when organised into States, shall be admitted into the Union either with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A fire occurred last night about 10 o'clock, in the clothing store of Henry Ketchum, 31 South-street, and soon after its discovery, an explosion took place, supposed to have been from gunpowder, and Captain Makey, of the Insurance patrol, and one of his men named Patrick Moran, were badly burned about the face and hands. Mackey was sent to his residence, and Moran to the New York Hospital. Several firemen were also knocked down, and more or less injured.

BALTIMORE, January 26.—Peter Carrie, one of the murderers of officer Rigdon, was convicted this morning of murder in the first degree.

LEAVENWORTH, January 25.—The *Times* of this city published a letter giving an account of a conflict between a party of men under Brown and a *posse* under a Deputy U. S. Marshal, near Paoli, in Lykins county. Five of Brown's men and the Deputy Marshal and two of his assistants are reported killed. The account is not vouched for, and is probably exaggerated. The friends of Brown assert that he is not in the territory.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

ON MONDAY, 16th MAY, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ARMIDALE.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Sandon. Parish of Armidale. Lying northerly from the alienated lands on the left bank of the Dumaresq Creek, and north-westerly from the town of Armidale: Lot 1, 31 acres; lot 2, 84 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Sandon. Parish of Armidale. Lying northerly from the alienated lands on the left bank of Dumaresq Creek, and north-westerly from the town of Armidale: Lot 3, 21 acres 3 roods 23 perches; lots 4 and 5, 20 acres 3 roods 3 perches each; lot 6, 20 acres 2 roods 14 perches; lot 7, 15 acres 19 perches; lot 8, 20 acres 3 roods 28 perches; lot 9, 22 acres 2 roods 2 perches; lots 10 and 11, 18 acres each; lot 12, 8 acres; lot 13, 7 acres 27 perches; lot 14, 7 acres 2 roods; lot 15, 12 acres 24 perches; lot 16, 7 acres 1 rood 19 perches; lot 17, 14 acres 2 roods 27 perches; lot 18, 16 acres 19 perches; lot 19, 11 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 20, 17 acres 1 rood 28 perches; lot 21, 13 acres 3 roods 15 perches; lot 22, 23 acres 21 perches. Upset price, £1 10s. and £2 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Sandon. Parish of Armidale. Town of Armidale. Lots 23 to 42, 1 rood 24 perches each. Upset price, £25 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ROCKHAMPTON.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Livingstone. Parish of Rockhampton. Lying southerly from the town of Rockhampton, near Murray's Lagoon: Lot 1, 50 acres; lot 2, 60 acres; lot 3, 40 acres. Lying southerly and westerly from Murray's Lagoon: Lot 4, 70 acres; lots 5 and 6, 80 acres each; lots 7 and 8, 93 acres each; lots 9 and 10, 96 acres each; lot 11, 61 acres; lot 12, 66 acres; lot 13, 62 acres 1 rood. On the north bank of Murray's Lagoon: Lot 14, 38 acres 2 roods; lot 15, 48 acres. Lying westerly from Rockhampton, on and near Lion Creek, at and above its confluence with Fitzroy River: Lot 16, 49 acres; lot 17, 34 acres; lot 18, 30 acres, lot 19, 40 acres; lot 20, 60 acres; lot 21, 19 acres; lot 22, 28 acres; lot 23, 8 acres; lot 24, 22 acres 3 roods 32 perches; lot 25, 29 acres 2 roods 36 perches; lot 26, 45 acres; lot 27, 51 acres; lot 28, 60 acres; lot 29, 91 acres; lot 30, 64 acres; lot 31, 35 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Livingstone. Parish of Rockhampton, Town of Rockhampton: Lot 32, 28 perches; lot 33, 31 perches; lot 34, 31½ perches; lot 35, 39 perches; lot 36, 1 rood 1 perch; lot 37, 36½ perches; lot 38, 28 perches; lot 39, 38 perches; lot 40, 28 perches; lots 41 to 50, 32 perches each; lots 51 to 55, 1 rood 24 perches each; lots 56 to 65, 32 perches each; lots 66 to 70, 1 rood 21 perches each; lots 71 to 80, 2 roods each. Upset price, £20 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 17th MAY, at eleven o'clock,
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ROCKHAMPTON.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Livingstone. Parish of Rockhampton. Town of Rockhampton: Lots 1 to 89, 2 roods each; lots 90 and 91, 1 rood each; lots 92 to 119, 2 roods each. Upset price, £20 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ALBURY.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Hume. Parish of Corowa. Adjoining and lying near to the west boundary of the reserve for the town of Corowa, on each side of the road from Deniliquin to Albury, and on and near to Cropper's Lagoon: Lots 1 to 7, 10 acres each; lot 8, 13 acres 3 roods; lot 9, 18 acres; lot 10, 13 acres 1 rood; lots 11 to 16, 20 acres each; lots 17 to 19, 30 acres each; lot 20, 31 acres; lot 21, 11 acres 2 roods; lot 22, 11 acres 1 rood; lot 23, 11 acres 2 roods; lot 24, 12 acres 1 rood; lot 25, 41 acres; lots 26 and 27, 40 acres each. Lying on each side of the road from Deniliquin to Albury, between 1 and 3 miles westerly from the west boundary of the Corowa Town Reserve: Lot 28, 149 acres; lot 29, 212 acres 1 rood; lot 30, 45 acres; lot 31, 42 acres; lot 32, 38 acres; lot 33, 42 acres 1 rood; lot 34, 41 acres 1 rood; lots 35 and 36, 44 acres each; lot 37, 49 acres; lot 38, 97 acres; lot 39, 59 acres 2 roods; lot 40, 87 acres 2 roods; lot 41, 85 acres; lot 42, 90 acres; lots 43 to 45, 85 acres each. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Hume. Parish of Corowa. Town of Corowa: Lots 46 to 65, 1 rood each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, GLEN INNES.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County unnamed. Parish of Byron. At Byron: Lot 1, 2 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 2 acres 3 roods 25 perches; lot 3, 2 acres 15 perches; lot 4, 2 acres 2 roods; lots 5 and 6, 4 acres each; lot 7, 3 acres 1 rood 10 perches; lot 8, 1 acre 3 roods 24 perches; lot 9, 1 acre 2 roods 27 perches; lot 10, 4 acres 1 rood; lots 11 and 12, 3 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 13, 4 acres 1 rood; lot 14, 7 acres 3 roods 36 perches; lots 15 and 16, 4 acres 1 rood each; lot 17, 5 acres 2 roods 25 perches; lot 18, 4 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lot 19, 6 acres 1 rood 37 perches.—Parish of Inverell. At Inverell: Lot 20, 1 acre 3 roods 16 perches; lot 21, 1 acre 3 roods; lot 22, 1 acre 2 roods 35 perches; lot 23, 1 acre 3 roods 9 perches; lots 24, 1 acre 3 roods 21 perches. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County unnamed. Parish of Byron. Town of Byron: Lots 25 to 34, 2 roods each.—Parish of Inverell. Town of Inverell: Lots 35 to 56, 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, ADELONG.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Wynyard. Parish of Adelong. On and near Adelong Creek, opposite to the town of Adelong, and above M. Curran's 253 acres: Lot 1, 4 acres 3 roods; lots 2 and 3, 8 acres each; lot 4, 7 acres 3 roods; lot 5, 7 acres; lot 6, 6 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 6 acres 1 rood; lot 8, 7 acres 1 rood; lot 9, 8 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 7 acres 23 perches; lot 11, 5 acres 3 roods 31 perches; lot 12, 5 acres 3 roods; lot 13, 6 acres 25 perches; lots 14 and 15, 13 acres each; lot 16, 14 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 17, 13 acres; lot 18, 11 acres 2 roods 32 perches. Upset price, £3 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Wynyard. Parish of Adelong. Town of Adelong: Lots 19 to 63, 1 rood each; lots 64 to 67, 2 roods each. Upset price, £20 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 31st MAY, at eleven o'clock.
AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BRISBANE.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Stanley. Parish of Enoggera. Lying between Enoggera Creek and Kedron Brook, from 2½ to 4 miles north-westerly from the town of Brisbane: Lot 1, 40 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 29 acres 3 roods; lot 3, 20 acres 1 rood; lot 4, 20 acres 3 roods 11 perches; lot 5, 12 acres 2 roods 30 perches; lot 6, 26 acres 2 roods; lot 7, 45 acres 2 roods; lot 8, 41 acres 1 rood; lot 9, 27 acres 1 rood 29 perches; lot 10, 23 acres 1 rood 14 perches; lot 11, 27 acres 1 rood 28 perches; lot 12, lot 13, 24 acres; lot 14, 27 acres; lot 15, 23 acres 2 roods 29 perches; lot 16, 45 acres 3 roods; lot 17, 20 acres 2 roods; lot 18, 23 acres 3 roods; lot 19, 29 acres 2 roods; lot 20, 31 acres 3 roods; lot 21, 26 acres 1 rood; lot 22, 31 acres 1 rood; lot 23, 29 acres; lot 24, 32 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Stanley. Parish of North Brisbane. Adjoining and lying near to the police paddock on Enoggera Creek, about two miles northerly from Brisbane. Lot 25, 7 acres 3 roods 26 perches; lot 26, 10 acres; lot 27, 9 acres 1 rood 34 perches; lot 28, 11 acres; lot 29, 6 acres 30 perches; lot 30, 10 acres; lot 31, 12 acres 3 roods; lot 32, 14 acres; lot 33, 14 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £2 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Stanley. Parish of North Brisbane. At Spring Hollow, in the northern environs of Brisbane: Lot 34, 2 acres 2 roods 13 perches; lot 35, 2 acres 2 roods 10 perches; lot 36, 2 acres 3 roods; lot 37, 2 acres 3 roods 18 perches; lot 38, 1 acre 1 rood 19 perches; lot 39, 2 acres 2 roods 7 perches; lots 40 to 43, 2 acres 2 roods 18 perches each; lot 44, 2 acres 1 rood 30 perches; lot 45, 1 acre 1 rood 25 perches; lot 46, 2 acres 2 roods 17 perches; lot 47, 2 acres, 28 perches; lot 48, 2 acres 20 perches; lot 49, 2 acres 1 rood 15 perches; lot 50, 2 acres 3 roods 6 perches; lot 51, 2 acres 3 roods 29 perches; lots 52 and 53, 2 acres 2 roods 16 perches each; lot 54, 2 acres 1 rood 21 perches; lot 55, 1 acre 3 roods, 30 perches. Upset price, £25 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, DALBY.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Aubigny. Parish of Dalby. At Dalby: Lots 1 to 14, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Aubigny. Parish of Dalby. Town of Dalby: Lots 15 to 44, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, DRAYTON.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Aubigny. Parish unnamed. Within the Cambooya Reserve. Lot 1, 66 acres; lot 2, 65 acres; lot 3, 83 acres; lot 4, 76 acres; lot 5, 44 acres 3 roods; lot 6, 41 acres; lot 7, 55 acres 2 roods; lot 8, 53 acres; lot 9, 77 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 40 acres 1 rood; lot 11, 21 acres 1 rood 12 perches; lot 12, 62 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 128 acres 1 rood.—Parish of Drayton. Lying near the western boundary of the Drayton Reserve, on and near Spring Creek: Lot 14, 45 acres; lot 15, 30 acres; lot 16, 21 acres; lot 17, 20 acres 2 roods; lot 18, 40 acres; lots 19 and 20, 30 acres each; lots 21 and 22, 32 acres each; lot 23, 60 acres; lots 24 and 25, 45 acres each; lots 26 and 27, 48 acres each; lot 28, 42 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of Aubigny. Parish of Drayton. Town of Drayton: Lot 29, 1 rood 22½ perches; lot 30, 36 perches; lots 31 to 39, 2 roods 27 perches each; lot 40, 1 rood; lot 41, 1 rood 26½ perches; lot 42, 1 rood 23 perches; lots 43 to 47, 2 roods each; lot 48, 1 rood 6½ perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

The *San Francisco Evening Bulletin* of February 22nd publishes the following summary of the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented by Senator Slidell, in relation to the bill for the appropriation of thirty millions of dollars to facilitate the proposed purchase of Cuba, and of the debate which thereupon followed in the Senate:—

On 24th January, in the United States Senate, Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, reported the report of the Committee on the acquisition of Cuba, and said:—

It is not considered necessary by the committee to enlarge upon the vast importance of the acquisition of Cuba. Its ultimate acquisition may be considered a fixed purpose of the United States—a purpose resulting from geographical and political necessities, which have been recognised by all parties and Administrations, and in regard to which the popular voice has been expressed unanimously in favour. The purchase and annexation of Louisiana led, as a necessary corrollary, to Florida, and both point with unerring certainty to Cuba. What the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi was to the West, Cuba will become to the nation. Our leading statesmen have endeavoured with steadiness and perseverance to hasten the consummation of this project.

The report here quotes the opinions of Jefferson, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan, in his dispatch to Saunders, Everett, in his celebrated letter to Sartiges, and Marcy's dispatch to Soule. From these authorities it is manifest that the ultimate acquisition of Cuba has been long regarded not only as desirable but inevitable. The only difference is in the time, mode, and conditions of obtaining it. The law of our national existence is growth, which we cannot disobey, while we should not unduly stimulate it and should be careful not to impose upon ourselves a regimen so strict as to prevent its healthy development.

England, France, and Russia are expanding by the same law of progression, but their growth is the absorption of weaker powers, whilst ours is the result of geographical position, higher civilization, and greater aptitude for government. We have neither the right nor disposition to find fault with this; so let England pursue her annexation in India, France in Africa or the Rhine, Russia subdue barbarous Asia, and we shall look on their progress, if not with favour, at least with indifference. We claim on this hemisphere the same privilege. We repeat that the acquisition of Cuba is but a question of time. The fruit that was not ripe in Quincy Adams' day is now mature, and the question is, shall it be plucked by a friendly hand prepared to compensate its proprietor with a princely guerdon, or shall it fall to the ground? As Spain cannot long maintain her grasp, there are but three alternatives:

First. The possession of Cuba by one of the great European powers, which is incompatible with our safety, and must consequently be resisted.

Second. The independence of the island, which would result in a protectorate, more or less disguised. If under ours, annexation would follow; if under European, civil and servile war would result.

Third. The question, how is this to be done, can only be answered—by conquest or negotiation. Conquest, even without the interference of other powers than Spain, would be expensive, and with such interference it would involve the whole civilised world in war. Purchase, then, is the only practicable course; but that cannot be attempted with success, unless the President be clothed with the powers to negotiate and pay, as he suggested in his message. Much has been said of the danger of confiding such powers to the Executive, but we have three examples, in the purchase of Louisiana, Forida, and Mexico.

Much has also been said of indelicacy; also, that the offer will wound the Spanish pride, and be rejected with contempt. For many years our desire for the purchase of Cuba has been known to the world. We now simply say to Spain, you have a distant possession, held by a precarious tenure, which is almost indispensable to us for the protection of our commerce, and which may, from its peculiar geographical position, the character of its population, and the mode in which they are governed, lead at any time to a rupture which both nations would deprecate. This possession yields you a net revenue not amounting, on the average of a series of years, to the hundredth part of the price we offer. True, you have refused to sell heretofore, but circumstances are changing daily, and our offer may now be more acceptable than in 1848.

Should war break out in Europe, Spain can scarcely hope to escape being involved—the Cubans may seize the opportunity to proclaim their independence. Further, our Minister will not broach the subject of purchase till he has reason to believe it will be favourably entertained. Spain is a country of coup d'états and pronunciamentos; the Minister of to-day may be a fugitive to-morrow. With the forms of a responsible government, Spain is a despotism sustained by the bayonet. Her financial condition is one of extreme embarrassment, and a crisis may arrive whenever the dynasty may be overthrown, unless a large sum of money can be raised forthwith. The President says he would not acquire except by honourable negotiations, and he will not depart from such a course, unless circumstances which he does not anticipate may render a departure justifiable under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation. He tells us it may be necessary to renew the negotiations and make an advance in money without awaiting a ratification by the Senate. This, in point of fact, is an appeal to Congress for an expression of its opinion on the propriety of renewing the negociations. Should we fail to give him the means, he will consider it as an intimation that we do not desire the acquisition of the island.

The report then goes on to say that if, as has been said, the Cubans do not desire a transfer, it would be a very serious objection to the measure, but the Cubans would be less than men if they are contented with their lot, and the report has the best authority for asserting that nearly the entire native population of Cuba desire annexation.

The report then proceeds at considerable length to discuss the bearing of annexation on the slave trade, urging that this illegal traffic is now confined to Cuba and Porto Rico, and that Spain could have suppressed it as completely as Brazil has done, but she has not done so; therefore, those who desire to exterminate the slave trade may find in the sympathy for the African an incentive to support this bill. Then turning round, the report proceeds to relieve the minds of Southern gentlemen of their apprehension of peril to their institution from the different elements of Cuban society, as made up, by adding that annexation would increase the comforts of the slave. Next, the circumlocution of Havana-Cuban diplomacy is recurred to and condemned. Statistics are cited to show the value of the island, especially as it would give us the monopoly of sugar, and finally, the purchase is recommended now as a measure of economy before the price is raised.

Since the reference of the bill to the committee, the President has announced that no correspondence has been exchanged, and he has taken the occasion to repeat that any negotiation should receive prior sanction of Congress. The emphatic reiteration throws upon Congress the responsibility of failure, if it is withheld. Indeed, the inference is sufficiently clear that, without some expression of opinion by Congress, the President will not feel satisfied in renewing the negotiation.

Mr. Mason said it was perhaps understood that all who concurred in committee, in the presentation of this report, did not concur in some of its recommendations. The report had stated that it is the policy of this Government to extend its dominion by the successive acquisition of territory. He did not believe in such a policy.

Mr. Seward, as the representative of the minority of the committee, introduced a bill calling on the President to transmit to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, a statement of the relations then existing between this country and Spain. The bill also requires a statement of the condition of the Treasury, and the effective condition of the Army and Navy at that time, so as to enable Congress to judge whether it may be necessary to adopt any extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and interests of the United States.

In regard to Spain, Mr. Seward proceeded to show the financial hindrances to the acquisition of Cuba. The passage of this bill also conferred upon the President certain powers which would compel the Senate to ratify them, if exercised. The bill was in derogation of senatorial powers. He had supposed that political necessities would cause Cuba to gravitate to the continent, as had been stated by illustrious statesmen, but the time or opportunities had never presented themselves. He doubted if we had arrived at that point now. For ten years we have made no overtures to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, and she now clings more tenaciously to the island than when she was in a less prosperous condition. She was now in perfect repose. He showed the Senate the report of a debate in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, showing that that Government intended to demand reparation from the President of the United States for an alleged insult contained in his message regarding the purchase of Cuba.

Mr. Seward considered the proposition to buy Cuba now as unwise and ridiculous, and characterised its purchase as much of a necessity as that offered by the woman in the play who had a mania for auctions, who thought her purchases might come so very handy some day.

Mr. Bayard briefly advocated the passage of the bill reported by the committee. He thought it might be passed with safety, whether the object was attained or not.

Mr. Foote said that when the proposition was fairly before the Senate, he should give his views upon the subject.

Mr. Toombs replied to Mr. Seward, arguing to show the fallacy of the constitutional objections made by that senator. He thought the senator was mistaken, in saying that the Senate was obliged to ratify the treaty, when made by the President. There was no derogation of senatorial power, as senators could exercise their constitutional powers by opposing it, when it came before the Senate.

Without taking action on the subject the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

Further discussion on the subject was, next day, postponed to Monday, 31st January.

IRISH RIBANDISM.

(From the Saturday Review.)

Irish patriots of the higher class have a curious mode of protesting against the questionable eccentricities of their humbler allies. Mr. Smith O'Brien lately warned his countrymen that secret societies would never succeed in securing the emancipation of Ireland from British tyranny; and the Rev. Dr. Cahill, who once reproached English tenants for their cowardice in not shooting their landlords from behind hedges, earnestly cautions the Ribandmen against the universal treachery of their associates and ringleaders. If the peasantry could be satisfied by any argument that conspiracies to murder are at once inefficient and dangerous, it might be unnecessary to enquire too closely into the motives and the good taste of their beneficent counsellors; and yet Englishmen scarcely consider that the most objectionable element in any crime consists in the probability that it will be found out. As, however, Dr. Cahill's sympathetic alarm and Mr. O'Brien's regretful scepticism appear likely to produce no immediate result, the impartial bystander is at leisure to remark that the Ribandmen may have much to say on their side of the domestic controversy. It is true that secret associations tend as little to the dismemberment of the United Kingdom as to the establishment of Italian unity; but the peasant murderers understand their immediate object better than the abortive hero of the cabbage-garden. It is something to assassinate a landlord, and afterwards to escape from justice, and though there may be a moral distinction between murder and rebellion, Mr. Smith O'Brien has implicitly identified his own cause with that which is represented by Mr. Delany. The danger or certainty of discovery adds to the heroism of irregular enterprise, and it is evident that Dr. Cahill exaggerates his own familiarity with the Riband system when he positively asserts that all the ringleaders are in habitual communication with the Government. Unfortunately, the root of the evil lies deeper than any motive of individual crime, and it is utterly absurd to represent the body of Ribandmen as venial instruments in the hands of a few artful speculators belonging to the profession of Jonathan Wild. The inhabitants of a considerable district, banded to protect the murderer of Mr. Ely, have for many weeks succeeded in setting justice at defiance, and they will scarcely be persuaded that the Government is in possession of a secret which it has vainly offered to buy for a sum which would be a fortune to an accomplice.

Mr. Sharman Crawford is more explicit, and probably more sincere, in his denunciation of predial murder; but, as the patentee of a panacea for the social evils of Ireland, he also suggests excuses for the existence or the revival of the Riband conspiracies. With national logic he suggests that the failure of seventeen bills for the creation of so-called tenant-right proves the soundness of the principle which it has been found impossible to embody in a statute. The inference that the Riband conspirators are only guilty of an irregular opposition to an unjust law is ill-timed, though it may have been honestly intended. Sir John Davis's worn-out certificate of the Irish propensity to obey equal laws, requires, after the lapse of three centuries, some fresh authority to support the conclusion that every unpopular disposition of property is therefore unjust. All the projects of tenant-right legislation have involved an arbitrary transfer of a portion of the landlord's estate to the tenant; and the remedy is at once inconsistent with the rights of property, and insufficient, inasmuch as it is essentially temporary. The new estates which might be created by legislation, as soon as they became the subjects of transfer, would give rise to disputes been the holder of the beneficial lease and the pauper occupant; and if the enjoyment of tenant-right were made dependent on actual occupation, the value of the land would be diminished without any compensatory advantage either to the landowner or to the tenant. The race of middlemen, who were formerly denounced as a principal cause of Irish distress, derived their origin from long leases, which conferred a practical tenant-right by depriving the original proprietor of all control over his estate.

No local knowledge is required to show that compulsory compensation for improvements is a mere contrivance to secure the holder a perpetuity of tenure. Irish proprietors must be strangely blind to their own interest if they eject tenants who have really shown a disposition to effect permanent improvements on their land; but half-starved peasants have no capital to invest, and they would be unwilling, and perhaps unable, to make an adequate return of rent for any outlay which the landlord might be disposed to incur. Since the general rise of wages in Ireland, it cannot be necessary or expedient that the working population of Donegal should depend for subsistence on the tillage of potato patches, and Mr. Crawford is doing them no service by confirming their belief that their distress is owing to any laws except those of political economy. Before the famine, and the consequent diminution of the population, Mr. Mill recommended the establishment of a peasant proprietary on Government domains, to be bought for the purpose. It was an essential part of his scheme that the tenure of the proposed allotments should be inseparable from occupancy, so that the cultivators who enjoyed a perfect tenant-right would, in return for the privilege, be absolutely bound to the soil. The objections to tying up large districts by a new kind of mortmain, and to substituting administrative action for the ordinary operation of private interests, were obvious and practically insurmountable; but Mr. Mill suggested the only machinery which could really accomplish the objects proposed by Mr. Sharman Crawford and his supporters. If there is to be special legislation for the benefit of peasant occupiers, the condition of occupation must be enforced on those who profit by its results; and the only landlord strong enough for the purpose would be the Government, which cannot be conveniently murdered by an emissary of the Riband Society. It is an incidental objection to the tenant-right agitation, that it has scarcely found a serious advocate in Parliament since Mr. Crawford retired into private life. Those who have compared the pledges of patriots in Ireland with their performances in the House of Commons, are well aware that no section of politicians would be more surprised and puzzled by the entire concession of their indefinite demands.

It is difficult to judge at present of the prudence or necessity of Lord Eglintoun's proclamation. It is possible that his offers of reward may give rise to perjury; there is danger that juries may be unwilling to convict; and, more than all, it is too probable that the Government will be baffled by the obstinate secrecy of the conspirators. The first results of the official *battue* are not peculiarly encouraging. It would have been worth while to intimidate murderers or abettors of murder at the cost of giving rise to a certain amount of public alarm; but political conspirators of the Smith O'Brien school are small game, scarcely worth the trouble and expense of pursuit. It seems that a whimsical plot has been set on foot for the return of a certain number of expatriated Irishmen in the disguise of American filibusters; and although the Government naturally objected to the admission of a mob with arms and uniforms, there is nothing, except the expense and inutility of the proceeding, to prevent the formidable sympathisers from arriving by the next packet. It scarcely appears whether the invaders were immediately to declare war against England, but a certain number of vagabonds wished either to take the opportunity of doing mischief, or to create a belief that there was some mischief to be apprehended; and if they can be punished under the law against illegal oaths, a moderate amount of prison discipline may possibly be beneficial to the offenders, and will more certainly afford a reasonable satisfaction to the peaceable portion of society. Unluckily, it seems certain that a batch of lawyers' clerks and drapers' assistants cannot belong to the class of Mr. Crawford's clients who suffer from the want of compensation for improvements on the land. One threatening letter to a landlord or incoming tenant is a far more serious offence than the most elaborate conception of an impossible civil war. The culprits whom the police have lodged in gaol may be well assured that filibusters will not come to Ireland at their own expense; and they are themselves in a position to judge whether the invaders are likely to receive large remittances from Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant will do well to discard the alarm with which French or Austrian functionaries regard the revolutionary dangers of secret political societies; but in dealing with the murderous designs of Ribandmen, no severity can be too great, if the measures which may be adopted from time to time are really calculated to effect their object.

THE MODERN ULYSSES.

(From the Saturday Review, January 15.)

We have little doubt that there is some truth in the report that Mr. Gladstone is to be appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in place of Sir John Young. If there is any uncertainty on the subject, it probably arises rather from the hesitation of the Government to confer the post than from the want of readiness on the part of Mr. Gladstone to receive it. The taking of a house at Corfu indicates, at all events, the intention of a longer stay than we are persuaded was contemplated in the first instance by a statesman whose infirmity does not lie in the direction of a discreet avoidance of Parliamentary debates. Should the appointment take place, it will be the termination or the turning point of a singular political career. It will be the termination if the natural leader of the House of Commons should really settle down into the administration of a third-rate dependency. It will be the turning-point if he should be led to see, from his own reflections and the expressions of public opinion, that, after the eccentricities of the last three years, and at the period of life he has reached, this is the last escapade he can afford.

Mr. Gladstone is the first orator in England—that is, he is the first orator in the world. His industry and energy are immense; and his political information is equal to his industry and energy. His courage is equal to any undertaking, quails before no opposition, and suffers no abatement in defeat. He is the most brilliant and original, if not altogether, the safest, financier of a great commercial country. His reputation for integrity is surpassed by that of no public man. A casuist, he is still no Jesuist. On the contrary, all who act with him or have intercourse with him are struck with the essential simplicity of his character and his thorough singleness of purpose. What prevents this man from ruling England, and ruling her nobly? Simply the want of that which is the root of all true practical as well as intellectual greatness—the power of patient, steady, forecasting thought. His ardent, restless, impulsive mind seems absolutely incapable of retiring into itself for the purpose of deliberation, of fixing a distinct end of action, of selecting the means to that end coolly, of pursuing it steadily, of studying the characters of individuals or of masses of men on whom or through whom he has to operate. It is impossible at any given moment to tell whither he is going; and therefore he must always have many admirers and few followers. Of the few followers he has, he has been the brilliant ruin. His party may say to him, as lord Chatham said to Lord Temple—

> Extinxti me teque, soror, populumque patresque
> Sidonios, urbemque tuam.

His very speeches in the House of Commons are too manifestly the utterances of a man who does not think till he gets upon his legs—who carries on before the debate which ought to have been held and determined in the recesses of his own mind—and who may land himself and those who follow his fortunes in the most unexpected conclusion before he sits down. He drifts amidst universal applause—but he drifts; and his noble eloquence adorns but does not control the tide. Oratoric victory satisfies him, when he should be satisfied only with practical results, and, perhaps, he is liable even to the fatal infirmity of using rhetoric to himself. He might long since have played the greatest part, if he had only been capable of choosing one. He might have led the Liberals, and saved them from misguidance and extravagance. He might have led the Conservatives, and saved them from dishonour. He has hung and wavered between the two sides, applauded, courted, and impotent, while fanatical partisans or low intriguers have usurped the power which some crotchet or antipathy was always forbidding him to grasp. His conduct in the Crimean war was a masterpiece of weakness. He managed at once to incur all the responsibilities of the strongest advocates of war, and all the odium of the most chimerical friends of peace. He deserted and opposed Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, as it seemed, for the very purpose of rendering the object of his fear and antipathy the absolute master of the Government and the prime favourite of the nation. His mode of endeavouring to arrest the war was the very opposite of that which would have been chosen by any mind in the least degree accustomed to control its impulses and shape its conduct with a view to a practical end. Instead of marking the point in advance at which a determined effort to pull up might be made with a fair chance of success, he kept catching wildly at the rein of a runaway horse; and he, and those who acted with him, were naturally sent headlong into the mud. If in these transactions he was moved partly by the sinister inspirations of men who studied his open character for the purpose of influencing it, that only affects the source not the extent of the weakness. But why should we go further for evidence of his political infirmity than his acceptance of his present mission? The greatest of all political questions is coming on in Parliament. All parties and all men are preparing to meet it and to control the issue by all the means in their power. Suddenly the one man who, from his capacity and his independence, might have been most completely master of the situation, and might have used his power most beneficially for the Constitution, like a child lured by a butterfly, leaves the great object and the great scene of action, throws up the responsibilities of a member for one of the first constituencies in the Empire, and accepts from the hand of an insidious rival a third-rate mission, for the purpose of indulging a literary and ethnological amour.

The place Mr. Gladstone has chosen for himself, if he has chosen to be the petty King of the Ionian Islands, is one utterly unworthy any great man. It is one in which he has before him the prospect of endless palaver, and nothing more. Had he even chosen to rule a great English colony, and endeavour to impress his mark on its destinies, he might have achieved great practical results, and left a name as splendid and as enduring as that of the most successful leader of the House of Commons. But for the alien race to which he is gone, he can do nothing but stimulate by his presence the desire and expectation of that forbidden boon which it will be his ungracious and inevitably duty to deny. That very historical sympathy by which he has been caught is really of a spurious kind. "In the course of the seventh and eighth centuries," says Bishop Thirlwall, at the conclusion of his History of Greece, "the worst forebodings were realised; after many transient incursions the country was permanently occupied by Sclavonic settlers. The extent of the transformation which ensued is most clearly proved by the number of the new names which succeeded to those of the ancient geography. But it is also described by historians in terms which have suggested the belief that the native population was utterly swept away, and that the modern Greeks are the descendants of barbarous tribes which subsequently became subject to the Empire, and received the language and religion which they have since retained from Byzantine missionaries and Anatolian colonists; and such is the obscurity which hangs over the final destiny of the most renowned nation of the earth, that it is much easier to show the weakness of the grounds on which this hypothesis has been reared, than to prove that it is very wide of the truth." The scenes of the Odyssey Mr. Gladstone will indeed find, and enjoy with a Homeric soul. Let him remember, as he looks on Ithaca, that the ancient Ulysses, unlike the modern, had in all his wanderings a definite object, and that he was not, as classical sentimentalists represent him, "roaming with a hungry heart," but doing his best to bring himself and his comrades home.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(From the Magazine of Science and Art for April.)

It is a frequent subject of remark in this colony that societies for the promotion either of science or art fail, after an existence of a very few months or years, to sustain the interest with which they commenced. A rather striking exemplification of the truth of this remark is, we regret to say, furnished by the state of the Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Whether the lack of interest which is observable in its meetings, arises from apathy or from antipathy, we do not venture to say, but it is certain that it exists. The monthly meetings that two years ago used to be fully attended now scarcely command sufficient interest to gather together a dozen members; the last exhibition that was held in the Government Gardens was a lamentable failure, both in regard to the variety and quality of the articles exhibited and to its pecuniary results.

It would be well, therefore, for the council to consider whether there is any cause, capable of removal, that is operating to the detriment of the Society, and whether there are any stimulants that could be employed to awaken greater activity in this most useful of all pursuits—the cultivation of the soil.

It is proper to recall to mind that the Australian Horticultural Society has strong claims on the gratitude of the colonists. By the publicity which it afforded to the introduction of the sorghum saccharatum, hundreds of small growers have been largely benefited—there can scarcely be mentioned an instance where a plant has at once taken such a hold on the public attention, and has so largely repaid the zeal and public spirit of the gentlemen to whom the colony is indebted for its introduction.

What has been done with this plant may be achieved by many others, and we were pleased at the monthly meeting, held on Monday, April 7th, 1859, to find that the Hon. Mr. Want, who has but recently returned from a visit to Europe, had brought with him information gathered during his travels, calculated to direct attention to a new article of home production, namely, the extraction of oil from the Colza seed.

It is well known that this is a very pure and fine oil for lighting purposes, and as such it fetches a very high price in the English market, being preferred to all others for the finer description of lamps. Mr. Want observed the cultivation of it in Normandy, and finding that very large profits accrued to the farmers, resolved to obtain all the information he could as to its culture, and to bring to this colony a supply of the seed. Both these things have been done, and now the experiment only remains to be tried. It is probable that in a year or two from this time Colza oil will be extensively cultivated, for home consumption, even if it does not prove sufficiently remunerative to export to the English market.

We have used these instances to show that the Society to which we desire to attract the sympathies of our readers has been already of real advantage to the colony, and bids fair to confer still greater boons upon it, and at the same time to stimulate those colonists who may travel in foreign lands, to collect facts respecting the horticulture and agriculture there practised, that may be valuable in our experience.

Now that the vast continent of China is opened to British curiosity it would be desirable that we should endeavour to obtain some of the curious and delicious fruits that come to perfection in that country; we might also, perhaps, civilised as we boast ourselves to be, take a lesson from the patient industry and the manuring economy of the Chinamen, by which alone the vast population of that country can be supported. It should be remembered that the sorghum is originally an introduction from China.

With regard to the Society more especially under notice, an impression appears to prevail, that the practical men—that is the gardeners—do not consider that they have a sufficiently active share in the management. There can be no doubt but that this difficulty, if it exists, would be readily met by the council, and all those who would work, might find an opportunity for exercising their talents and delighting the public by the periodical displays of their skill.

We cannot omit to mention (not out of any spirit of sycophancy, but as an honest tribute of admiration) the great and steady interest that is manifested in the welfare of the Society by Sir William Denison, the President. At the monthly meetings he is always in his place, and though only half a dozen members may be present, he shews no diminution of attention. Such encouragement on the part of the first individual in the community ought surely to be rewarded with more numerous meetings.

With regard to the future exhibitions of the Society it would be desirable, we think, if greater exertions were made by the members of the council to obtain articles for competition. We are sure that in a great number of cases valuable plants, the property of private gentlemen, have only to be asked for to be lent; and there are many makers of, and dealers in, agricultural implements who would be glad to have an opportunity to exhibit, if the means were only pointed out.

The fact is, the success of the Society, depends on the popularity of its exhibitions. Large numbers of the subscribers pay their annual subscription for no other purpose than to obtain admission to them. If these are not attended to, therefore, the Society cannot expect to succeed, and we much fear that two or three more exhibitions like the last will completely extinguish it.

It would be most desirable if we could obtain a class of cottage gardeners to enter as competitors. It is to the people after all that these societies must look for support, and at the present exhibitions the working classes are scarcely ever seen. This is not the case in England. The Spittalfields weaver is noted for his pinks and his geraniums. In the smaller towns of Lancashire the weavers have their gardens and their societies for the cultivation of plants. It is difficult to see why such a taste should not be aroused here; but we regret to say that we do not remember to have seen a well kept cottage garden ever since we arrived in the colony. Some landlords of our acquaintance have endeavoured to stimulate their tenants to this pursuit by laying out, and even by planting the land attached to their small cottages, but we have always heard that the experiment has failed. Perhaps the enervating character of the climate is one of the causes of this sad neglect; but, in our opinion, the true cause is that the working classes generally are so well off, compared with those at home, that they have not the same strong incentives to industry and thrift.

We cannot, however, hope that the Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society will obtain any great degree of prosperity until the sympathies of the working classes are enlisted in its favour, and how this should be done ought to form the most serious subject of consideration for the Council of Management.

LEGAL FACETIÆ.

There is nothing, we imagine, more refreshing in the close atmosphere of a crowded court of justice, and to the tired minds of its occupants, than the interruption of the monotony of some long dull trial by a witticism from the witness box. Dull faces brighten up; horsehair wigs, sleepily reclined over the bar-table, are raised; the weary jurymen freshen up; and the great emblem of sovereignty, the judge himself, condescends to expand his solemn visage into a wintry smile. In such a case, the counsel sees in a moment that he has hit upon a little vein of wit, which he proceeds to burrow and mine in every direction, extracting therefrom that most precious material "amusement."

But a careful man must the counsel aforesaid be in these mining operations, for scarcely a more dangerous being exists than your witty witness. A man, when elevated with the applause which greets a good saying, may follow it up with something else, intensely amusing to himself, but which has the effect of disconcerting his own counsel, and of materially damaging, if not of wholly destroying, his own chance of success.

The legitimate object of a witty remark from the witness-box, is generally conceded to be the flooring of the counsel who is conducting the inquiry—an operation which, we need scarcely say, requires peculiar skill and dexterity, and which is of course only advantageous during cross-examination.

Two of the best instances with which we can present the reader of this feat having been signally accomplished, occurred to two profound lawyers, both of whom now adorn the judicial bench.

At the Cambridge Spring Assizes, 1838, a person was accused of stealing a watch from the bedroom of Mr. George Paynter, at Wallingham, Cambridgeshire; and on the trial, the following little conversation took place during the cross-examination of the prosecutor.

Counsel. "Where do you live?"

Witness: "At Wallingham; but I am not a Wallingham man."

"What are you?"

"An engineer. I was apprenticed to Henry Maudesley, partner to Sir Isambert Brunel, of Thames Tunnel notoriety."

"Well, what else are you?"

"Why, I am a gunsmith, locksmith, and bell-hanger, iron arm and lathe maker; edge-tool maker; watch and clock maker, and repairer; mathematical instrument maker; weighing-machine, scale, and steelyard maker; knife-maker and grinder: publican and licensed victualler; and an old man-of-war's-man; and was engaged in the glorious action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake."

"Are you not a conjuror as well?"

"O yes, that I am; and if you are willing, I will show you one or two of my tricks."

"What can you do?"

"Well, if you will allow me, and not consider I am insulting, I will tell you."

"Oh, certainly; go on."

"Then, if you will just take off your wig, and get the gentleman next you to grease your head, I will swallow you whole, and then you will be no more trouble to yourself, nor to any one else!"

Counsel: "You may stand down, sir!"

The other incident we alluded to is of more recent date (1856), and rather singularly, the witness was a clergyman.

Scene, a crowed court; trial, an action on the warranty of a horse, commonly called a horse cause. Witness, a clergyman, who has sworn in his examination in chief that in his opinion the horse was sound.

Counsel: Well, you don't know anything about horses? You're a parson, you know.

Witness: I have a good deal of knowledge respecting horses.

Counsel: You think you have, I daresay, but we may think otherwise. I wonder, now, whether you know the difference between a horse and a cow.

Witness: Yes, I daresay I do.

Counsel: Now then, sir, tell the jury the difference between a horse and cow.

Witness: Gentlemen, one great difference between these two animals is, that one has horns and the other has not—much the same difference, gentlemen, that exists between a *bull* and a *bully* (turning to the counsel). (Roars of laughter, judge joining.)

Counsel (very angrily): I daresay you thought that very funny, sir?

Witness: Well, I don't think it was bad, and several of the audience seem to be of the same opinion.

Counsel: Very likely, but perhaps you have before now heard the remark that "one fool makes many."

Witness: I hope, sir, you don't intend to include *his lordship* in that flattering remark.

Judge to Counsel: "Go on, sir, in a proper manner with your examination. I am surprised at you."

Of course the counsel sat down, and the witness left the court with the happiness of having completely discomfited the opposite side, and escaped perhaps a rigid cross-examination.

We remember another nice little reply made by a witness, a chemist, called to prove the badness of the gas supplied by a certain gas company. One of his statements was, that the ceilings in his house were so disfigured that he had to have them whitewashed.

Counsel: "Well, sir, and was anything white-washed beside your ceilings?"

Witness: "Yes, sir, two of the directors of *your* company were."

Germane to the facetiæ of witnesses themselves are laughable remarks made by judges and counsel, upon innocent answers to no less innocent questions. At such witty replies, perhaps the greatest adept was the late excellent judge, Mr. Baron Alderson. Very seldom indeed did any trial of slight or of grave importance take place before him, in which the audience was not convulsed with laughter at some extraordinary remark emanating from the judge. We do not for a moment attempt to defend the learned baron from the charges which have perhaps very properly been brought forward against him of doing away with that dignity which is so great an ornament to the bench; but we consider that the jokes having been made, and being some of them pretty good, we are doing no harm in retailing them.

A prisoner was once tried before the Baron for stealing a saw, and in his defence urged that he only took it *in joke*.

'And pray, prisoner, how far might you carry it from the prosecutor's house?' asked the judge.

'Perhaps two miles, my lord.'

'Ah, that was carrying a joke a good deal to far; so the sentence of the court upon you is, &c

Another time we recollect a juryman begging to be excused from attendance, on the ground of deafness.

"Why, you can hear me speak," said his lordship.

"That's true enough, my lord; but I have to turn my head round very awkwardly, for I am quite deaf with one ear."

"Oh, then, certainly, sir, you are excused," replied the Baron with mock solemnity, "a juryman ought undoubtedly to hear both sides."

The judge we are speaking of had, in general, a very profound dislike to scientific witnesses, especially of the medical profession, called upon to give an opinion upon the evidence they had heard in court; and he rarely failed in proposing some curious question to them, which eventually proved a floorer. At one time he took up the assertion of an eminent medical practitioner, that "in all cases of death by violent means, a post-mortem examination would throw light upon the actual cause of the decease."

"And pray, sir," asked the judge, "if I were discovered lying on the highway with my head severed from my body, what particular light would a post-mortem examination throw upon the cause of my death?"

At the end of a very long examination of another celebrated medical man, who had been called upon to establish the incompetency of a deceased testator to make a will, the witness unfortunately said that he believed "all persons were subject to temporary fits of insanity."

"And when they are in them," asked the judge, "are they aware of their state?"

"Certainly not, my lord," was the reply; "they believe all they do and say, even if nonsensical, to be perfectly right and proper."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed Alderson, "then here have I taken no less than thirteen pages of notes of your evidence, and after all, you may be in a fit of temporary insanity, talking nonsense, and believing it to be true!"

Next in order to Baron Alderson, as a "judicial joker," we must place the late honorable Mr. Justice Maule, whose *bon mots* indeed generally exceeded in wit and pungency those of the learned baron, although every attempt at a repetition of them on paper must necessarily be most imperfect, owing to the absence of the extraordinary tone and gesticulation with which they were ever wont to be accompanied.

"Where do you live?" asked a counsel of a policeman in plain clothes.

"I, sir? I am in the hens" (N division).

"Very good: then I'll put on my notes that you reside in the poultry!" quietly remarked the judge.

Of course, such a joke as this was far too subtle to be appreciated by half the people in court; and indeed the general inconvenience met with in this learned judge's remarks was, that they were rather above the comprehension of ordinary minds, and did not always accomplish the object for which they were specially intended. Such was the effect in his witty summing up of a certain Wiltshire case. A prisoner was indicted for cutting and wounding the prosecutor, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm; and other counts in the indictment varied the intents, bringing the offence at last to one of unlawful wounding only, the punishment for which is vastly less than for the graver crime. A most murderous assault having been clearly proved, the prisoner's counsel contented himself with arguing that no malice had been proved to exist in the prisoner's mind, and that the offence of "unlawful wounding" was the only one of which he could be convicted. The learned judge, in summing up, said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the facts are undisputed; the law laid down by the learned counsel is quite correct. If, therefore, you think that the prisoner ripped up the prosecutor's abdomen, allowing his bowels to fall through the wound, without any intention of doing him grievous bodily harm, but merely by way of slightly annoying him, you will find him guilty of unlawful wounding." The jury, wholly unperceiving the irony conveyed in this charge, acted upon what they considered to be the advice of counsel and judge, and acquitted the prisoner of the graver offence?

We may here mention, incidentally, Justice Maule's dislike at all times to clear the Court of females when cases of an indelicate nature were being tried. "Women had no occasion whatever to be in Court," he would say; "and if they came there, he was not going to bother himself about sending them out!" Notwithstanding this seeming indifference, however, he at all times took very good care, by some direct or indirect remark, to let them know how much he disliked their attendance, at a time when modesty should have led them elsewhere.

"I am very sorry," we once heard him say to a young female, who hesitated much in giving some very unpleasant evidence—"I am very sorry to have to enforce such an examination as this; it must of course be painful to any decent person, but the ends of justice require it; and not only so, but all the well-dressed females you see on either side of me, have come a long way to hear that which pains you so much to utter."

We need hardly say the bench was clear in a very few moments.

On another occasion, he said to a policeman who disliked repeating some very disgusting conversation: "Go on, go on, my good man, you need not mind me, and these ladies enjoy it!"

On a third occasion, during the progress of a trial of a very peculiar nature, an officer, noticing several ladies in court, and being ignorant of the learned baron's peculiarity, exclaimed, "All females must be good enough to leave the court."

"All decent females have left long ago!" exclaimed the judge.

Satire was, indeed, the distinguishing element in all the jocular remarks of Justice Maule, and the lashes from such a whip were by no means easy to bear.

To a young attorney's clerk, who, at his lordship's chambers, politely intimated that he thought the judge had no power to make a particular order, he said: "O pray don't trouble yourself to talk about my power—that you know nothing about; if you don't like the order, and think it will relieve your mind to do so, go outside and call me a fool; but don't do it in here, or else I must have the unpleasantness of committing you."

Another excellent remark has been so often repeated that we almost fear to "dish up" again. "Maule," said a somewhat vain, although profoundly learned judge, speaking to our witty friend as he was quietly taking his lunch of bread and cheese in the judges' private room—"Maule, why do you drink beer?"

"To bring my mind down to a level with the other judges," was the immediate reply.

We remember one day being in the Court of Common Pleas, where an intricate point relative to the true construction of a plea was being debated, when, after "bottling up" his indignation for some time, the judge we are speaking of thus delivered himself:

"It is the pleader's own fault that we have in court one half the litigation that exists. Why, in this very plea there is a sentence wholly unintelligible, owing to the presence of three very unwarrantable words—the plaintiff is said to have done certain acts 'behind the defendant's back.' Now, what *is* meant by this sentence? Of course, you will say it means 'without his knowledge,' but this is a most fallacious answer. If a 9-pounder gun were fired behind the back of the special pleader who drew this plea, would that be without his knowledge, I wonder! I should say not. I never like these fanciful terms in serious matters; I am pestered with them at chambers. Why, only the other day, I had to read an affidavit in which the deponent swore that 'she was so frightened, she could have crept into a nut-shell;' my only wonder is she didn't follow it up with the assertion, that she 'verily believed she would have done so, had a nut-shell been there to receive her.'"

The only other anecdote we have room for, is connected with a trial for a very serious offence, in which the prisoner, after conviction, being called upon in the usual manner before judgment was passed, answered: 'May Heaven strike me dead, my lord, if I know anything about it.' There was perfect silence in Court for nearly a minute, every one looking at the Judge, and wondering what was to come next. At last came this startling address: 'Prisoner at the bar, Providence not thinking fit to interfere in your case, the sentence of the Court upon you is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the period o fifteen years.—*Chambers.*

The Pitt Press.—In the middle of Trumpington-street, Cambridge, stands the Pitt Press, a tasteless, costly pile, in the style called Gothic, in the days when Gothic architecture was among the lost arts. The amount of business done in this establishment is strangely disproportioned to its imposing front and spacious offices. In some little alley in the city, where you are stifled with the hot smell of steam and ink, and stumble up dark and winding wooden stairs, the real brain-work of England is seething into type. Cambridge may set up a spacious steam-press establishment, in memory of her old monopoly of printing; but the work of English authorship is not set up here. Even her own sons desert her, and the Pitt Press, with its Gothic front, might be mistaken for some "sham castle" or "college to let," but for the Bibles and Prayer-books it still prints, "*cum privilegio*," and some occasional Classic or Father, edited "*cum permissu superiorum*," the syndics of the University Press. Let no stranger then judge of the intellect of Cambridge by the list of works issued from the University Press. To measure the amount of brain-work in Cambridge, we must look elsewhere. The Pitt Press stands to the intellect of Cambridge as the great minister, its namesake, stood to the men of genius of his day, haughty and aloof. The heaven-born minister was without human sympathies; he lived and died a great solitary in a crowd. The Pitt Press bears more than his name; it has his spirit also. Its syndics have a heaven-born monopoly of Bibles and Prayer-books, and take an occasional Father or Classic; but the world of mind moves on without them, and Cambridge men do as the rest of the world do, repair to London to print and publish. So completely have these two privileged and costly printing presses, at Oxford and Cambridge, failed to represent the intellect of Cambridge, that University men were scattered up and down England in search of publishers, as the Israelites were in search of straw. In the "Curiosities of Literature" there is a chapter on authors who have ruined their publishers. Mr. Disraeli, in his new edition of this museum of oddities, should add a chapter on publishers who have ruined their authors; and Oxford and Cambridge would furnish some choice examples.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Douglas Jerrold as a Midshipman.—He had gone ashore with Captain Hutchinson, and was left in command of the gig. While the commander was absent two of the men in the midshipman's charge requested permission to make some trifling purchase. The good-natured officer assented, adding—"By the way you may as well buy me some apples and a few pears." "All right, sir," said the men; and they departed. The captain presently returned, and still the seamen were away on their errand. They were searched for, but they could not be found. They had deserted. Any naval reader whose eye may wander over this page will readily imagine the disgrace into which Midshipman Douglas Jerrold fell with his captain. Upon the young delinquent the event made a lasting impression, and years afterwards he talked about it with that curious excitement which lit up his face when he had spoke of anything he had felt. He remembered even the features of the two deserters; as he had, most unexpectedly, an opportunity of proving. The midshipman had long put his dirk aside, and washed the salt from his brave face. He had become a fighter with a keener weapon than his dirk had ever proved, when, one day strolling eastward, possibly from the office of his own newspaper to the printing premises of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, in White-friars, he was suddenly struck with the form and face of a baker, who, with his load of bread at his back, was examining some object in the window of the surgical instrument maker, who puzzles so many inquisitive passers-by, near the entrance to King's College. There was no mistake. Even the flour dredge could not hide the fact. The ex-midshipman walked nimbly to the baker's side, and rapping him sharply upon the back, said, "I say, my friend, don't you think you've been rather a long time about that fruit." The deserter's jaw fell. Thirty years had not calmed the unquiet suggestions of his conscience. He remembered the fruit and the little middy, for he said, "Lor! is that you, sir?" The midshipman went on his way laughing.—*The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold.*

"The Scouring of the White Horse."—The author of "Tom Brown's School Days" has tried the somewhat perilous experiment of a second book. The execution is excellent, and in some respects even superior to that of his former work; but the subject (for which the author is not in this instance responsible) is one which it was impossible to invest with anything approaching to the interest which attached to the description of so remarkable a place as Rugby, and so remarkable a man as Dr. Arnold. As many of our readers are no doubt aware, there is in Berkshire, a hill, known as the White Horse Hill, which derives its name from a very ancient figure of a white horse cut out in the chalk, in commemoration (according to ancient traditions) of Alfred's victory over the Danes in the great battle of Ashdown. From time to time, the White Horse gets rather dim as the turf grows over him; and, when this is the case, he is "scoured," or cleansed with shovels and brooms, and is so preserved in his integrity from generation to generation. This "scouring" is made the occasion of a variety of rural games—and in particular of backsword, or cudgelling, wrestling, and cart horse racing,—which are accompanied by the more commonplace amusements of climbing greasy poles, sack-racing, and the like. A pastime (as they call it on the spot) of this kind took place with great success in the autumn of 1857, and the author of *Tom Brown* was requested by his fellow-Berkshiremen to write something which might form a memorial of it. The little volume before us is the result of the request; the form which it takes is very simple. A young London clerk receives an invitation from his friend, a Berkshire farmer, to spend his fortnight's holiday at his farm, and to be present at the Scouring of the White Horse. He passes his time accordingly in looking on at the sports, talking about Alfred and the Danes with an antiquarian, "a very learned party," whom he meets with by accident, and falling in love with his host's sister. The book concludes with great humour by the hero's making an offer, not to the young lady herself, but to her brother, whose behaviour on the occasion is described in an infinitely comic manner. The story is thus reduced to a minimum; but, short as it is, it is one of the very prettiest idyls that we know of. The clerk's London lodgings and office companions, his intense delight in the spring turf and open downs, his love at first sight, and all the small torments which it causes him, are told with a quiet simple liveliness and gaiety which continually reminds us of the *Great Hoggarty Diamond.* We do not know, however, that Mr. Thackeray himself has ever equalled the freshness and humour of the style. He has certainly never equalled its cheerfulness and humanity. Like *Tom Brown's School Days*, the *White Horse* gives the reader a feeling of gratitude and personal esteem towards the author.—*Saturday Review.*

We have been requested by Messrs. W. Dean and Co. to remind grocers, storekeepers, shippers, timber merchants, builders, contractors, and others, of their sales of this day, as follows: At their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock, groceries, damaged ale, &c.; and on Butts' Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Hobar: Town timber, slates, &c., &c. For further particulars see advertisements.—Adv.

Messrs. Charles Moore and Co request us to direct the attention of drapers and others to their sale of damaged prints and general drapery, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Tobacconists, Storekeepers, Grocers, and others are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the sale by John G. Cohen, at Leigh's bonded stores, this day, Friday, April 29, at 11 o'clock prompt, consisting of Virginia gold-leaf and 10's tobacco.—Adv.

Elegant Fancy Goods.—Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind purchasers of fancy goods of their sales, as advertised for this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490902

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 27.

Eagle (s.), 200 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton 21st, and Gladstone 23rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Stadcliffe, Messrs. Lyreach, Ellis, Robinson, Frith, and 12 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

April 28.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 255 tons, Captain Sullivan, from San Francisco 24th February. Passenger—Mr. Harman. H. Clarke, agent.

Margaret, schooner, 112 tons, Captain Clemens, from Geelong 24th instant. Captain, agent.

Southern Cross, schooner, 78 tons, Captain Lovett, from Melbourne 24th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Bonnie Doon, barque, 212 tons, Captain Foreman, from Port Cooper 3rd instant, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Preston. R. Towns and Co., agents.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 26th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Miss Holland, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Tees, Misses Gowan (2), Mr. and Mrs. Billing, Mr. H. J. Billing, Colonel Nabbitts and servant, Rev. Mr. Bimsdall, Messrs. Stewart, Little, Medcalfe, Simpson, Pool, M'Kearney, Rattersy, Mackay, Reed, Roberts, Webbing, Bodiley, Thornton, and 33 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Daphne, for London; Norman Morison, for Singapore; Eagle, for Melbourne; Stately, for Point de Galle; Ariel, for Twofold Bay; Uncle Tom, for Moreton Bay; Eagle (s.), for Rockhampton; Ocean, for South Sea Islands and Tahiti; Iris, for Melbourne, via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—April 28.

Ocean, brig, 180 tons, Captain Lyons, for South Sea Islands and Tahiti. Passengers—Messrs. Murray and Frith.

Iris, schooner, 94 tons, Captain D'Antonio, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 28.

Mountain Maid, Henrietta, Rose, and Sister, from Newcastle, with 330 tons coal; Spec, from Shoalhaven, with 23 tons potatoes, 4 bags bran; Mary Jane, and Flying Fish, from Manning River, with 1400 bushels maize, 6 bags onions, 340 felloes, 107 bags wheat, 20 bags barley, 13 hides; Sea Gull, from Clarence River, with 283 bushels maize, 32 boxes soap; Jeannie Deans, from Ulladulla, with 3 tons bark, 1 cask tallow; Industry, from the Hawkesbury, with 850 bushels maize, 88 bushels wheat; Pelican (s.), from Morpeth, with 175 trusses hay, 47 bags grain, 303 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 28.

Petrel, for Grafton; Nancy, Mountain Maid, Sister, and Henrietta, for Newcastle; Porpoise, for Shoalhaven; Industry, for the Hawkesbury; Flying Squirrel, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—April 28.

Fanny Fisher, from San Francisco: 1700 bags oats, H. Clarke.

April 28.—City of Sydney (s.), from Melbourne, 78 packages, Helmils and Co.; 33 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; and sundries.

EXPORTS.—April 28.

Ocean, for South Sea Islands and Tahiti: 37 bundles shooks, 15 casks, C. Chapman; 7 nests trunks, 45 boxes soap, 155 shooks, 170 bags, 50 cases geneva, 10 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 12 packages, A. Dentler; 37 iron pots, 6 dozen spades, 20 packages hardware, 3 casks 4 cases gunpowder, 1 package, C. Scott; 30 barrels flour, 72 bags salt, 13 casks biscuit, 8 bags sugar, 10 packages oil stores, W. Love; 10 packages gunpowder, 15 packages empty casks, 21 cases brandy, 31 bags potatoes, 6 kegs shot, 30 boxes pipes, 5 boxes soap, 1 bag sugar, 1 half-chest tea, 14 packages, A. B. Murray; 1 case cigars, 20 cases geneva, Gilchrist and Co.; 1 case, Lenday, Muller, and Co.; 1 case drugs, Dr. Rutherford; 6 tons casks, 34 tons stout, 5 casks beer, 10 boxes soap, 38 packages, J. Lyons.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For London.—By the Daphne, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Point de Galle.—By the Stately, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Tahiti.—By the Ocean, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Rockhampton.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 9·30 p.m.

For Singapore.—By the Norman Morison, this day, at 6 p.m.

For London.—By the Lansdowne, this day, at 9 p.m.

For Nelson.—By the Gertrude, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Navigators' and Feejee Islands.—By the Caroline Hart, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Otago.—By the Robertina, on Saturday, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: April 28, Callender, schooner, 128 tons, Captain Honeyman, for Melbourne; Challenge, ketch, 17 tons, Captain Davis, for Port Cooper.

The ship signalled to the northward yesterday was the Princess Royal. She is from Newcastle to this port to take in her horses for India.

There is no later report from Port Cooper by the Bonnie Doon. The Regina sailed for London on the 1st instant.

The Fanny Fisher has made the passage from San Francisco in 63 days. She has not touched at any port on the passage. The Carrie Leland, hence, arrived on the 21st February.

The Southern Cross reports having spoken the Zephyr, schooner, from Auckland to Melbourne, 25 days out, on 18th instant, off the Dromedary. She was very short of provisions, which were supplied.

The Eagle (s.) left Rockhampton on Thursday, the 21st, and Gladstone on Saturday, the 23rd instant. Experienced moderate easterly and S.E. weather during the passage. Passed the schooner Brilliant off Bustard Bay at 10 a.m. on the 23rd, and also two vessels standing to the northward off Port Stephens. The Eagle's cargo is consigned as follows:—11 hides, 1 bale skins, 3 casks tallow, Prazer and Co.; 38 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 bales wool, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 6 bales wool, 5 packages, Order; 191 ozs. 13 grs. gold, Joint Stock Bank; 51 ozs. 4 dwts. gold, C. R. Robinson; 21 ozs. 14 dwts. gold, Keele, Campbell; 31 ozs. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 27 ozs. 9 dwts. 5 grs. gold, Turnbull and Co. Some very fine samples of gold have arrived by the Eagle.

The City of Sydney (s.), left Port Phillip Heads at 5·30 p.m. on the 26th, and arrived at Company's Wharf at midnight yesterday, having experienced light winds throughout.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL.

February 21.—Carrie Leland, from Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

March 31.—Mariposa, from Hobart Town.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.—Ellen Simpson, from Newcastle; Esperanza, from Sydney.

April 22.—Minnie Dike, Highland Lassie, from Newcastle.

April 23.—Von Berg, from London; Der Ost, from Stettin.

April 25.—Peru, from Gottenburg; Lord Harding, from Dundee.

DEPARTURES.

April 24.—Formosa, for Guam; Little Pet, for Newcastle; Nimrod, for Calcutta.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

No arrivals.

SAILED.

April 28.—Indian, ship, for Guam; Admella (s.), for Adelaide. Wind, N.E.; weather fine.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 28, 9 a.m.—Portland, N. E. very fine. Queenscliff, N.N.E., hazy. Albury, N.W., fine. Gundagai, E., clear. Goulburn, S.E., raining light.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of this morning's date I perceive a paragraph headed "Child saved from drowning." Now as the notice in question is so palpably incorrect, I wish to give my version of the affair, and I think no one has a better right, as I am the person who fell overboard with the child in my arms. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: On Monday afternoon, when the Pelican steamer was alongside the wharf, there was a tremendous rush from the crowd to get on board. Amongst the rest of the passengers was a poor woman with a child in her arms; the infant was screaming piteously, and the mother apparently helpless. I managed to get in amongst the crowd, and succeeded in getting hold of the child, telling the mother to follow me on board. In endeavouring to see her safely into the boat, I slipped from the paddle-box and fell into the water, having the child (as I before stated) in my arms. After the first splash, I struck out for the wharf, where I safely placed the child in its mother's arms.

The child never was out of my protection from the time I went overboard until it was restored to the mother. The whole affair did not occupy more than a minute. Although Mr. Inspector Quirk jumped into the water, no doubt with the most praiseworthy intentions, he did not render me the least assistance, either in getting the child or myself ashore.

Captain Brett, of the Pelican, saw the whole transaction, and has kindly authorised me to use his name as a further proof of the facts.

Your insertion of this note in to-morrow's paper will oblige, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN SKINNER.

Manly Beach, April 27th.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
April 28.	8·30 a.m.	S.W.	Fresh breezes, rain.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Ditto ditto, cloudy.
	6 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Labour for the Country Districts.—For some time past strenuous efforts have been making to induce the authorities to forward to the country districts, at public expense, a share of the immigrant labour which has hitherto for some years past been absorbed by employers and their agents in Sydney—the port of arrival. Recently the Legislature voted a sum of £600 to meet the expenses of conveyance, and arrangements are now being made which will have the effect of meeting the wishes of the people of the various districts, and carrying out the intention of the Legislature with respect to immigrants who may hereafter arrive. The effect will be particularly beneficial to men arriving with large families, the members of which, however useful when they reach the field of labour, are often sadly disappointed at the amount of wages offered them, and sometimes remain for a while out of employment in consequence, but to whom employers have not been able and cannot afford to offer a higher scale of remuneration on account of the heavy charges they have to meet in transferring such families, when engaged, to their farms and stations in the interior. At the same time, the only ground for any complaints that newly arrived immigrants have not been able to obtain remunerative engagements will be altogether removed.

Wellington.—A meeting of electors has just been held at Montefiores for the purpose of naming a gentleman residing in the district as a fit and proper person, &c. The chair was occupied by Dr. Curtis, and a resolution, proposed by Mr. P. Ready, and seconded by Mr. M. Hennessy, to the effect that a requisition inviting N. Hyeronimus, Esq., to come forward, should be drawn up for signature, was unanimously carried. This requisition has since been signed by about eighty of the electors, and it is said to be the intention of Mr. Hyeronimus to accept the invitation. The cause of this sudden change in the feelings of the electors towards the gentleman whom they had already invited, is, it seems, an agreement having been made between Messrs. Holroyd and Lord mutually to promote each other's return.—*Bathurst Times.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

April		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
29	Friday	6 38	5 10	8 16	8 40

Moon.—New, 3rd May, 1h. 9m. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist. Miles	Stations.	Pass a.m.	Mail a.m.	Passenger p.m.	Passenger p.m.	Mail p.m.
	Leave—					
0	Sydney	6·55	10·0	2·0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	7·2	10·7	2·7	4·42	6·02
3	Petersham	7·8	10·12	2·12	4·47	6·07
5	Ashfield	7·10	10·20	2·20	4·55	6·5
6¾	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5·2	6·12
8¾	Homebush	7·24	10·34	2·34	5·9	6·19
13¾	Parramatta	7·40	10·50	2·50	5·26	6·35
17¾	Fairfield	7·58	11·8	3·8	—	6·53
21	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20	—	7·5
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	—	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist. Miles	Stations.	Mail a.m.	Pass a.m.	Mail a.m.	Pass p.m.	Mail p.m.
	Leave—					
0	Campbelltown	—	7·25	10·45	2·45	5·15
13	Liverpool	—	8·3	11·23	3·18	5·45
16½	Fairfield	—	8·13	11·34	3·34	6·4
20½	Parramatta	7·35	8·35	11·47	3·45	6·11
25½	Homebush	7·51	8·50	12·10	4·10	6·40
27½	Burwood	7·57	9·2	12·16	4·16	6·46
29	Ashfield	8·4	9·9	12·23	4·23	6·53
31	Petersham	8·12	9·16	12·31	4·31	7·1
32	Newtown	8·18	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·8
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 9·30 a.m., 12·30 p.m., and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·15 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·26 a.m., 3·30 p.m., and 5·54 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist. Miles	Stations.	Mixed Trains a.m.	Mixed Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
	Leave—				
0	Newcastle	7·50	3·45	7·50	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·55	3·53	7·55	3·5
4	Waratah	7·58	3·3	7·58	3·15
10½	Hexham	8·8	3·22	8·8	3·36
19	East Maitland, arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0
	East Maitland, depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4·3
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·43	4·13

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist. Miles	Stations.	Mixed Trains a.m.	Mixed Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
	Leave—				
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	4·30
1	East Maitland, arrive	9·10	4·25	9·13	4·40
	East Maitland, depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
7½	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5·7
15	Waratah, arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	Waratah, depart	10·0	5·15	10·0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·13	5·27	10·13	5·42
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·45

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

As Mr. Owen accused us of undue haste on a former occasion, we have deemed it right to afford him an ample opportunity to reply to the letter of Mr. Fitzpatrick, which appeared in our journal some time ago. We should scarcely perform our duty were we to pass over this transaction in silence.

Mr. Owen, in his evidence before the committee, thought proper to accuse Mr. Fitzpatrick of having divulged a secret entrusted to him as a servant of the Government—namely, the offer of a Judgship. We are quite aware that secrets are not very easily kept, especially if the subject be interesting. Lord John Russell—no mean judge upon such topics—refused the confidences tendered by the Emperor of Russia, in reference to his Turkish policy, among other reasons because whereas there was to be a pledge of inviolable secrecy, his lordship's own knowledge of the world had taught him that even the profoundest mysteries of Cabinet Ministers are unravelled by those who listen at their doors, or by those who play with their hair. If the Emperor of Russia could not guarantee a secret against the emissaries of France, how could our Government expect that the numbers who enjoy its confidence—to whom it whispers its secret purposes—will always be examples of reticence. We have often been told facts "confidentially" weeks after they have been talked of at the corners of streets, by some of the friends of the Administration; and there was really nothing very wonderful that, when Mr. Owen had been offered a judgeship, it should be the topic of conversation at the door of a club. Still, the least reflection ought to have told Mr. Owen that Mr. Fitzpatrick was peculiarly circumstanced. We do not know the habits of this gentleman, but have a right to presume that having held office long, he has been found faithful, and Mr. Owen ought to have known that to cast a suspicion in this direction was to seriously impeach his honour. The evidence produced by Mr. Fitzpatrick entirely exculpates him. Indeed this evidence was hardly required. It is distinctly proved that the rumour was general, and that Mr. Owen had been complimented upon his official prospects before he saw Mr. Fitzpatrick. His memory no doubt failed him. He could only think of two persons whom he had trusted—one being the late Solicitor-General and the other Mr. Fitzpatrick. We do not mean to say that Mr. Dalley would publish the secret confided to his care, but, at all events, he was under no official obligation to withhold it.

All these points, however, may be set aside. Mr. Fitzpatrick proved to demonstration that the secret was not delivered to the public by himself. Upon this point we presume no one has the slightest doubt. The circumstantial evidence is all in his favour. Mr. Owen made a serious blunder, but it might have been attributed to his situation, to his perplexity, and to his years. But here our consideration for him must end. He owed a debt of justice. It was his duty at once to exculpate Mr. Fitzpatrick—to admit his own error, and thus prevent the injury as far as was in his power. The very promulgation of a suspicion of the kind does mischief, but a strong disclaimer of it would have been an atonement which any gentleman would have been bound to accept. But what does Mr. Owen when appealed to by the gentleman he had seriously injured? He observes silence. When that appeal is reiterated, and he cannot any longer evade the subject, he answers that the case is decided by the Assembly—the question is closed, and he has resolved not to reopen it! Mr. Fitzpatrick naturally replied that the question never was before the House so far as he was concerned; that he had received no vindication; that with respect to his conduct the report of the Committee was a blank.

We are not surprised at the strong terms of indignation in which Mr. Fitzpatrick reproached the want of moral courage and true dignity displayed in this transaction by Mr. Owen. Mr. Owen did not dare to acknowledge that he was mistaken. The weakness of his judgment had been so seriously betrayed that he could not forecast what would be the effect of even an admission, which ought to have been prompt and spontaneous. He therefore shrouded himself in a most stupid kind of caution. As he had suffered from saying too much he was resolved to cut this source of danger off by saying nothing at all! He reminds us of the story of the boy who was admonished by his father to be silent, and told that his silence would prevent the discovery that he was a fool. Accordingly in the first company he met with, the boy obeyed his instructions. The common courtesies of society received no answer. An indignant stranger exclaimed, "Why, the boy is a fool!" The ingenuous youth turned mournfully to his sagacious parent and said, "Father, they have found me out!"

Mr. Owen will conciliate as little respect by his silence, as he did before by his speech.

A pamphlet, though printed only for private circulation, has been recently forwarded to us, in which the advisability of immediate efforts for occupying pastorally the valley of the Burdekin River, is urged. The journey of Leichhardt, and still more recently that of Gregory, have sufficiently shown that a good pastoral country exists northward of any that has been yet occupied. But the details of the country remain to be explored, and especially the coast line, for the purpose of ascertaining where the most available harbours exist, and at what point the high table land of the interior is most easily accessible from the sea. It is proposed, therefore, to organise an exploring expedition, for the express purpose of thoroughly examining the country, with a view to its immediate pastoral occupation—to determine all the points which it is desirable to know before stock is ventured out into that region.

Starting from Rockhampton, the expedition would find the best track for stock to the valley of the Burdekin, at Mount M'Connell, where its waters turn eastward to the sea. The volume of this stream, increased as it is by several tributaries, must be considerable, especially after tropical rains, and it is probable therefore that in its lower reaches it is navigable for several miles. Whether this is the case—whether the entrance is obstructed by a bar, and whether any available harbour for large ships exists near the mouth, are all points that require to be determined. Leichhardt always pointed to this spot as the natural outlet for the future traffic of this district, and in all probability it will prove to be so. But at present the character of the coast line is almost unknown. The expedition would also examine carefully the upper part of the valley of the Burdekin, with a special eye to its capacities for pastoral occupation, ascending by one bank and descending by the other, and diverging into tributary valleys wherever there was inducement to do so. By returning to the settled districts up the valley of the Belyando, and then down the Maranoa to the Condamine, the pastoral character of a still further extent of country would be accurately noted, and the practicability of this route for the transit of stock northward would be ascertained. The cost of such an exploration would, it is thought, exceed the outlay to which any one settler would be willing to go in a matter of speculation, nor could one person secure to himself the benefits of the enterprise. It is proposed, therefore, to make a joint-stock adventure of it, the contributors receiving their returns in the fact that they would be the first who would be informed of the results of the journey, and would have the option of being the first to make application for whatever country might be discovered that it would pay to occupy at once.

Whether this particular scheme will commend itself sufficiently to pastoral capitalists or not, it is quite certain that, before long, the boundaries of occupation will be pushed further north. Indeed, at the present time, nothing restrains it but the Government. According to the testimony of the Surveyor-General, there are already two or three hundred applications for runs beyond the boundaries which are not attended to, simply because the Government will not grant leases outside the limits of protection. This protection, however, is at the best merely nominal, as the recent outrages on the Dawson sufficiently prove. It is rather a thing paid for and officially assumed to be consequently in existence, than of any real value in the eyes of frontier settlers. Colonel Barney expresses his great desire that the progress of the squatters northwards should not be any longer restricted, and he has applied for a temporary extra Commissioner of Crown Lands to deal promptly with the applications made, so that a new district might be proclaimed. But the Ministry do not approve of this policy. Perhaps they are desirous of rather repressing than extending pastoral occupation until the land laws have been revised by Parliament.

Before long, however, the control of this district will pass away from Sydney hands altogether, and be vested in authorities at Moreton Bay. Perhaps not many years will elapse before another transfer takes place, and a third province is carved out to the north. It is clear that there is the material for a subdivision, if such is decided to be the Imperial policy with respect to Australian territory, and there will be as much justification for it as for any other separation that has taken place, or that is to take place. North of the twenty-second or twenty-third parallel lies a territory quite as distinct from that of Moreton Bay as the latter is from the Middle District, and that will be able to make out the customary claim for an independent existence. The pamphlet before us shows that along the coast is rich land in a tropical climate suited for plantations, while inland a range of high table land runs parallel with the coast adapted for sheep, and possessing a climate not uncongenial to the European constitution. There are also fair grounds for contemplating at least a moderate development of mineral resources. The recent Rockhampton adventure, though proving a miserable disappointment to the thousands who flocked there on insufficient information, was not altogether a delusion, and results, somewhat commensurate with popular expectation, may yet be achieved.

The high table land near "the Valley of Lagoons," which Leichhardt describes as a very beautiful and fertile locality, would seem to be marked out by nature as the site for the metropolis of such a northern colony. Close to the sources of half-a-dozen different streams flowing in as many directions, midway between the waters of the Pacific on the one side and those of the Gulf of Carpentaria on the other, equally accessible from all parts of the territory, and at an elevation which renders the climate temperate, it possesses every advantage. It has been the practice hitherto to fix the metropolis of each colony on the coast, and to make the seat of Government identical with the chief seaport. But in the more northern districts at least, where the coast country is more sultry, it would probably be considered an advantage if the political metropolis were on the more elevated ground.

The importance of the settlement of the north as respects the extension of the electric telegraph, is a point to which we have frequently called attention of late, and which every day becomes of more pressing and general interest. All efforts to promote the exploration and settlement of that country, whether carried out by private individuals or by companies, deserve at least in that respect the countenance and assistance of the Government.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before the full Court.

WALES v. M'DOUGALL.

This was a motion for new trial in an action for trespass upon a depasturing station at Liverpool Plains, wherein the defendant had obtained a verdict. Mr. Martin, Q.C., Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Wise, appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., Mr. Faucett, and Mr. Butler, in support of the verdict.

The land forming the subject matter of this action had occasioned a vast amount of litigation. The question of possessory right had been tried many times, in various shapes, and with different results. It had also been made the subject of many motions before the Court in Banc. In fact, this litigation had been prolonged to such an extent as to leave no apparent prospect of its termination but such as might be imposed by the pecuniary means of the litigants. The length of the trials and arguments had been in the like proportion, and had taken up an enormous amount of the public time. The trial which was passed under review in the present instance had taken place in Sydney before the Chief Justice and a special jury of twelve, and had lasted nine days. The present argument had taken up four days, and a large portion of a fifth. Four objections were raised against the verdict. First, that the case was not tried impartially, inasmuch as one of the jury was related by marriage to the defendant; secondly, that the verdict was against evidence; thirdly, that the jury, although directed to find distributively on the questions of of trespass, had omitted to do so, whereas there were some of the trespasses which ought clearly to have been found for the plaintiff; fourthly, that the Judge at *nisi prius* had improperly admitted parol testimony of a complaint before one of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, although there was evidence of such complaint having been in writing, and although it was not produced, nor its non-production accounted for. The first and fourth of these objections were discussed and decided before argument was called for upon the second and third. These latter were argued jointly.

The sister of the juror whose presence was now objected to had married a brother of the defendant, but this brother had since died. The plaintiff well knew of this relationship, such as it was, but his attorney was ignorant of it, and the plaintiff himself did not arrive in Sydney until after the trial had commenced. The fact was then stated in Court, and the juror in question, although declaring that he was quite impartial in the matter, expressed a desire to withdraw. No arrangement for his withdrawal, however, was assented to, and the trial proceeded. The gentleman alluded to, put many questions to the witnesses, and this fact was relied upon as evidenciary of his bias in favour of the defendant. But the verdict was one of ten to two, and it was urged that, even if this juror's name was deducted from the ten, there would still be a legal majority; also, that if it had been intended to object to this sitting, the jury lists should have been inspected, and the objection taken in the first instance. The relationship, it was further contended, was not such as to disqualify from service as juror on this occasion, and, in questioning the witnesses, this gentleman had only performed his duty. The Court held that the objection must fail for the reasons already stated.

The fourth objection was also overruled upon the ground of there not being such evidence of there having been a complaint in writing, as would warrant an exclusion of parol evidence of such complaint.

The second and third grounds, which were argued at very great length, entailed a review of all the evidence, which, as is usual in cases of this nature, was very voluminous and conflicting. The main question was whether the jury were not bound to find a distributive verdict (which they had refused to do, notwithstanding the direction of the Judge) upon the ground that evidence was conclusive as to plaintiff's exclusive possessory right over part of the *locus in quo*.

Judgment upon these points was reserved.

Business for This Day.

Banco Court.—Motions generally: In the estate of Fisher, insolvency appeal. Demurrers, &c.: Caman v. Cape, case referred to the full court by his Honor the Judge at *nisi prius*; Holland v. Lainson; Morgan v. Irby.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, after Insolvency.—Motions and petitions: Scott v. Australian Trust Company and others, part heard; Brodie v. Webster, part heard and petition; Campbell v. Josephson, hearing; Harbottle v. Smith, hearing; Irving v. Eldred, hearing.

Business in Master's Office.—Richardson v. Crane and others, adjourned warrant to settle report; Higgins v. Grant, to settle commission; M'Donald v. Henderson, to settle minutes; Gaize v. Lintott, adjourned warrant on proposal.

SYDNEY DISTRICT QUARTER SESSIONS.

Wednesday.

Before the Chairman.

Mr. Windeyer conducted the prosecution.

Edward Dunn was indicted for stealing a watch, chain, and seal, from the premises of George W. Davidson of Pitt-street, his property, on the 4th April instant. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner called on the morning of the 4th instant at the prosecutor's house, and told him that he had beaten a man in Hyde Park and was afraid he had killed him, and requested him (the prosecutor) to go and see what was the result of the assault. The prosecutor accordingly went, and in his (the prosecutor's) absence, the watch was stolen, and was traced to the prisoner, who had pawned the watch at Mr. Benson's, pawnbroker. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence.

Mary M'Donald, alias Mary James, was indicted for stealing a piece of merino from the shop of Mr. Francis Sherlock, draper, of George-street, on the 4th April instant. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol for eighteen months with hard labour.

Catherine Cotter and Bridget Savage were indicted for stealing a quantity of perfumery, combs, and brushes, the property of Mr. John E. Rutherford, chemist and druggist, of George-street; a second count charged the prisoners with receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. Verdict, not guilty. Acquitted and discharged.

The same prisoners were again indicted for stealing a bonnet and three pieces of calico, the property of Mary Henfrey; a second count charged the same prisoners with receiving the property, knowing the same to be stolen. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence.

James Smith was indicted for stealing a pair of trousers, the property of James Beavy, from his premises. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for three months.

Adolphus Bissell was indicted for stealing a shawl from the premises of Joanna Dore, her property, on the 18th February last. Verdict, not guilty. Acquitted and discharged. Mr. Moffat defended the prisoner.

Catherine Donovan was indicted for feloniously stealing, in the dwelling-house of one John Dorne, money, amounting to £6 16s. 2d., his property, on the 4th April instant. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence.

In the case of the Queen v. Ball and Baddego, indicted for robbing one Mary Fisher, from Mudgee, of £120, and reported in the *Herald* of yesterday, and acquitted, the prisoners were defended by Mr. Moffat.

Jurors Fined.—Mr. Frederick Kosten, of William-street, gentleman, and Mr. Charles Kurtz, baker, of Hunter-street, were severally fined £2 for non-attendance as jurors.

Thursday.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Arthur Gore was indicted for feloniously stealing in the dwelling-house of one William Johnston, on the 13th February last, a watch, two rings, and two brooches and one chain, the property of the prosecutor. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence.

Thomas Rawlins was indicted for that he did, on the 24th December last, unlawfully and falsely pretend to one Patrick Lindsay C. Sheppard a certain warrant and order for the payment of money then delivered to the prosecutor was a good order for the payment and value of £4, by means of which false pretence the prisoner did unlawfully obtain that sum from the prosecutor. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence. Mr. Newbon defended the prisoner.

Ann Kendall and Charles Porter were indicted for feloniously stealing from the person of one Matthew Brittain £3 3s. 6d., his property, on the 10th April instant. The male prisoner was indicted for well knowing that Ann Kendall had done and committed the said felony, and that he did feloniously receive, harbour, and maintain the female prisoner. Acquitted and discharged.

Mary Jane Fielding was indicted for stealing a portemonnaie, containing £2 17s. from the person of Mary Read, on the 21st March last. Guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Sydney gaol for one month.

John Shearman was indicted for stealing from the dwelling-house of Maldes, on the 16th April instant, a portable writing desk, his property. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months.

Margaret Potter was indicted for uttering a counterfeit half-crown, purporting to be coin of the realm, on the 31st March last, upon one Mark Davis. Acquitted and discharged. Mr. Moffatt defended the prisoner.

The Court adjourned at half-past four, until to-morrow (this day), at ten o'clock.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. Callaghan, the judge of the Southern District Courts, has appointed that courts shall be held at the following times, in the following places, during the year 1859:—

At Goulburn.—On Wednesday, the 1st day of June; Thursday, the 28th day of July; Thursday, the 13th day of October.

At Queanbeyan.—On Friday, the 16th day of July; Monday, the 17th day of October.

At Yass.—On Tuesday, the 19th day of July; Thursday, the 20th day of October.

At Gundagai.—On Wednesday, the 26th day of October.

At Tumut.—On Friday, the 28th day of October.

At Wagga Wagga.—On Wednesday, the 2nd day of November.

At Albury.—On Wednesday, the 9th day of November.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Richard R. Ewen, a special meeting was held, at which a claim of £75 for rent was proved.

In the estate of Malachi Hardiman, an adjourned second meeting; further adjourned on the motion of the official assignee, until the 5th proximo.

In the estate of Camillo Valenti, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estate of William Wright, a special meeting for examination. Insolvent was not present, and it appeared that the order had not been served upon him. Nothing, therefore, could be done.

In the estate of Dennis O'Driscoll, a single meeting. No creditors appeared.

In the estate of Charles E. Hime, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel, and a portion of the household furniture.

SURRENDERS.

Archibald Casey, of Campbelltown, coachman. Liabilities, £37 10s. 7d. Assets: value of personal property, £17. Deficit, £20 12s. 7d. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

John Booth, of Strawberry Hill, near Sydney, tailor. Liabilities, £616 13s. Assets: value of real property (mortgaged for £20), £25; value of personal property, £5: total, £30. Deficit, £586 13s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 29.—Camillo Valenti, adjourned examination, 12. Daniel Phillips, examination, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Lucas, and Mr. Lenehan.

Eight drunkards were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; another, on account of her obstreperous conduct, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and two, who to intoxication added obscenity, were ordered to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned one month.

Henry Wright, was brought before the Bench by inspector Foran, who this morning received him into custody from one of the Rockhampton police, with a warrant from the Rockhampton Bench, having been convicted there of selling liquor without a license, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Brisbane gaol. Their worships remanded defendant to Darlinghurst until opportunity shall arrive for forwarding him on to Moreton Bay.

John M'Gee, Ann Adams, and Ann Goodwin, were charged with stealing a hair mattress and a feather pillow, of the value of 20s., the property of Mary Ann Dunn. Prosecutrix deposed that yesterday the three prisoners called to see her, and remained until about 9 o'clock in the evening, when they left the house together, and proceeded to a public-house, where, after having some drink, they parted: she went home about 11 o'clock, when she found that the door of the house had been broken open, and that a mattress and pillow, her property, worth 20s. at the least, had been stolen; she made inquiry of the neighbours, and received information which led her to suspect M'Gee and Adams of having stolen the missing property, and she reported the affair to constable Robertson. Constable Robertson deposed that he went to a house described by last witness, where he found the three prisoners; M'Gee and one of the women were sleeping on the mattress and pillow produced, which Mrs. Dunn had identified; the other woman was in bed in the same house. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

James Johnson, summarily convicted of having stolen a sieve, and a measuring line, of the value of 16s., the property of Towns and Darley, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

John Meiklejohn appeared by his attorney, Mr. W. Roberts, to answer an information filed by Charles Hickson, the lessee of the Sydney hay, corn, and cattle market dues, for having, at a place other than his own house, shop, or premises,—to wit, on the Phœnix Wharf, publicly exposed and sold certain produce, liable to pay market dues, but which dues he had not paid. The defendant is an agent for persons resident in the country, and from time to time receives consignments of produce for sale, which sale he effects at the Phœnix Wharf. The case came on for hearing before Messrs. Forbes and Lenehan, Mr. Cory conducting the prosecution. The charge was not gone into on its merits, Mr. Roberts having submitted several objections to the information, upon one of which their worships decided not to entertain the information. Mr. Roberts contended that the 36th by-law, under which the information had been drawn, was illegal and inoperative, the Commissioners having exceeded their powers by promulgating it. Their Worships, on reference to the 117th section of the Act 14th Victoria, No. 41, and the 22nd section of the 17th Victoria, No. 33, were of opinion that the by-law in question is repugnant to the general spirit and intendment of the laws in force in the colony of New South Wales, and declined to act upon it. Mr. Cory intimated that his client would take the opinion of the higher Court upon their Worships' decision.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. H. C. Burnell, and Mr. A. M'Arthur.

John Bryson preferred a second charge against Thomas Fuller, senior; Thomas Fuller, junior; and Timothy Cusack, for cruelly beating, ill-treating, and abusing a cow, complainant's property. Mr. Moffat appeared for complainant; Mr. Roberts for defendants. The circumstances of this case were heard on the 12th instant, when the case was dismissed. Bryson then stated in his evidence that he had missed a strawberry cow, and having received certain intelligence about her, he laid the information in the case; having been away from home a week or so, before which the cow was all right, upon his return he found that the cow had been drowned in the river (Lane Cove). Virtue Collins, who lived at Lane Cove, recollected that, about seven o'clock on the 28th March last, she had seen Fuller and two others (whom she believed to be Fuller, junior, and Cusack), beating the cow with a small-sized sapling, Fuller, junior, and Cusack assisting to drive the cow into the river, and setting a dog at her; witness heard Fuller, senior, say let the dog loose; they set the dog on the cow, saying "pin her, Jack;" the dog attacked the cow and kept her head under water in the river; when the cow was on the bank of the river, Fuller and another prevented her from getting away; the cow was driven out of Mr. Fuller's corn; witness tried to get the dog away, and when she failed she called to her husband to bring a gun; Fuller and the others then called the dog off, but the cow was then dead; it was difficult for the cow to get up the bank where she was shoved in. On cross-examination this witness said she could not swear that the cow was not drowned by being entangled in a dead tree which lay across the river; the cow was nearly dead before it got to the tree; the dog jumped on to the tree and thence to the cow's neck, thus keeping her head under water; witness would not swear that either Fuller, junior, or Cusack touched the cow, but one of the two men who were with Fuller, senior, assisted him in pushing the cow into the river. John Collins, last witness's husband, saw the cow dead in the river, and Mr. Fuller and two others on the bank at the time; a cow running along might slip into the river. Catherine Fuller, daughter-in-law to Fuller, senior, stated that Fuller's farm property had been frequently injured by cattle; on the 28th March last a cow was in the corn; afterwards she heard a splash into the river, and on looking round she saw the animal swimming towards the opposite side; at that time Fuller, junior, and Cusack were not there; the dog was not let loose to go after the cow, but had been loose all night; the cow swam across the river to get into the corn, and when the dog came up Fuller, senior, called out to the woman on the opposite side to keep the dog off the cow. William Cole had seen the dead cow in the river, and had before turned her away from Mr. Fuller's, and had asked Bryson if it was his cow; he replied "no, but it had been in his place for six or seven years." A fresh information was taken out after this case was adjudicated upon, and dismissed by the Bench (Mr. G. H. Rowley and Mr. R. Hill), and Mr. Roberts on the part of defendants, now objected to a new hearing of the case, on the ground of that dismissal. The Bench, concurring in the objection, decided against proceeding in the case.

Sarah Dade, who had been found drunk in Kent-street, was fined 40s., in default of payment to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Mary King was convicted of having used insulting language towards James Moore, by which a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, and for that offence was fined 20s. and costs, or to be imprisoned for one week.

Lawson Insley, of the North Shore, was summoned on the information of William Smith, a gardener, who sought to recover the sum of £5, which it was alleged had become due as wages for complainant's services in defendant's employ, which had been entered under verbal agreement. Mr. Moffat, who appeared for defendant, urged that, there being a special agreement in this case, their worships had no jurisdiction. On this ground the case was dismissed.

A number of seamen, from the ships Virginia and Roophandle, brought up on charges of desertion, were ordered to return to their duties on board.

Cross-cases between Mary Farrell and Daniel O'Reilly, for insulting language and petty assault, were dismissed.

A man named James Weeps was charged with having picked pockets, at Manly Beach, on Monday last. He had been remanded in order, if possible, to procure the attendance of the lady who had given him in charge, and who, at the time, stated that she resided at Woolloomooloo. With a view to this person's attendance, the case was still further postponed until Saturday next.

Balmain School of Arts.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. J. H. Palmer delivered, in the hall of the institution, his second lecture on the Aborigines of Australia, Mr. John Black in the chair. On the motion of Dr. Evans, the thanks of the audience were given to Mr. Palmer for his able and interesting address; but before putting the motion, the Chairman stated that in listening to the lecture he had been struck with several points of resemblance between the aborigines of New Holland and the American Indians, a residence of several years in America having given him the opportunity of knowing something of the red man's character and habits.

The Glebe Electorate.—A meeting of the electors of the Glebe electoral district was held last evening, pursuant to advertisements, "to take into consideration the propriety of nominating John Campbell, Esq., as the person most fit to represent the Glebe electorate in the ensuing Parliament." About forty persons were present, and Mr. Pennell was called to the chair. A letter was read from a near connexion of Mr. Campbell, in which it was stated that Mr. Campbell would sit if elected, but that at present he was not disposed to take an active part in any election. Mr. Beit corroborated this statement, by detailing a conversation that he had had with Mr. Campbell personally. Mr. Egar then moved a resolution affirming Mr. John Campbell to be the most fit and proper person to represent the Glebe in the ensuing Parliament. This was carried by acclamation. Subsequently, resolutions appointing a committee to secure Mr. Campbell's return, and directing the chairman to lay the resolutions before Mr. Campbell, were moved and agreed to. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, three cheers were given for Mr. Campbell, and the meeting separated.

Randwick Municipality.—The meeting of this Council was held, pursuant to adjournment, on Wednesday evening, 27th April. The secretary submitted designs for corporation seal, one of which was adopted. Mr. Hebblewhite moved, pursuant to notice, "That the Council do request the chairman to apply to the Government for permission to build the Council-chambers on a portion of the reserve on the [illegible] of Nathan's five acres." After considerable discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned till next meeting, the Council agreeing in the [illegible] time to visit the spot together. Mr. Kidman moved, pursuant to notice, "That the Council take into consideration the necessary works to be entered upon during the current year; also the probable amount of money required to be raised by rates." Debate ensued, and preliminary steps ordered to be taken to enable the Council to arrive at the necessary estimate. Mr. Hanson moved, pursuant to notice, "That the Council do proceed to appoint a surveyor and assessors." Mr. Pearce offered his gratuitous services to the Council. The Council unanimously accepted Mr. Pearce's very liberal offer. Mr. Kidman and Mr. Hanson, with the chairman to bring up a report of the probable annual amount of assessment of the property within the municipality. Mr. Hanson moved, pursuant to notice, "That the days of meeting of this Council shall be on Friday in each week, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely." Meeting adjourned till Friday, the 6th May next.

St. Bartholomew's, Pyrmont.—On the evening of Easter Tuesday, the annual vestry meeting connected with this parish was held. Messrs. T. L. Thompson and Broomfield were re-elected churchwardens—the former on behalf of the Bishop, as trustee, the latter on behalf of the congregation. Mr. W. Williams was nominated by the incumbent, and Mr. S. B. Warburton, as representative of the Pyrmont branch of the Church Society for the Diocese of Sydney.

Redfern Municipality.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of South Sydney was held on Wednesday evening, at the Settlers' Arms, Newtown Road, in support of the petition for the incorporation of Redfern, South Sydney, Chippendale, &c., &c. There were not more than twenty-five persons present, of whom eleven were residents of Redfern and the Waterloo Estate. The chair was taken by Mr. Hawksley, who opened the meeting by reading the advertisement under which it had been convened, and expressing his regret that there was so limited an attendance, as it tended to show that the people of that locality were indifferent to their rights and privileges. He entered at some length into the principles of the Municipalities Act, and pointed out some of the advantages which South Sydney would derive from its incorporation with Redfern and the other localities, more particularly as it regarded a supply of water, of which the inhabitants were now all but destitute, and in the formation of Cleveland-street, from Newtown Road to Bourke-street, Surry Hills, which of itself could not fail to give a large increase to the value of property in the neighbourhood. If there were any gentlemen in the room opposed to the measure, they would have a fair hearing, as the object of the promoters of the petition was to elicit the fullest discussion. He then called upon Mr. Sirkitt to move the resolution, which was similar to that adopted at the Redfern meeting, a few days previously. Mr. Sirkitt, in a speech of some length, entered into a review of the Act, and pointed out the advantages to be derived from its operation. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Woods. Mr. Mallarky and two other residents of South Sydney spoke against the resolution. They were not, however, opposed to a corporation, nor to the incorporation of their locality, but they were opposed to its being incorporated with Redfern, as they thought they would have to pay pretty largely for the making of streets in Redfern, while they would not derive corresponding advantages themselves. It was pointed out that this could not be the case, inasmuch as the taxation would be equal; and it was also shown that, by the 5th clause of the Act, they could at any time, if dissatisfied with the working of the corporation, by a petition to the Governor, be separated from Redfern, and joined to any other municipality, or even become a corporation of themselves. This appeared to lessen considerably the objection of these gentlemen, but they still persisted in their opposition, and a conversation ensued which lasted till near ten o'clock, when the resolution was put, and carried with only two dissentients. It was then proposed that the chairman should leave the chair, the business of the meeting having been brought to a termination, but another opponent stepped into the room from the road, and said he wished to be heard. The gentleman appeared to be under some excitement, and on being told that the meeting had been brought to a close, complained that it would be unfair and illiberal not to hear him. He was allowed to proceed for some time protesting against the Act, and denying the right of the Redfern people to interfere with South Sydney in any way whatever. A good deal of noise was caused by this, and the chairman at length declared that as the resolution had been passed, and the business closed, he would hear no more. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting terminated, several persons having signed the petition.

Quarantine.—The few immigrants who remained on the Quarantine, have now all been removed to Sydney, and the few families remaining for hire, may, it appears by advertisement, be engaged at the Depot in Hyde Park.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page4090803

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The Reform Act passed last session comes into operation on 1st May. Great efforts are being made to induce the Ministry to call the present Parliament together for one day to amend errors in the Electoral Act. The Ministers have determined not to do so. The *Age* maintains that no Ministry will exist after 1st May, inasmuch as the written law of Victoria expressly provides that four Ministers at least must be members of the Legislature. Henry Miller will be the only member of the Cabinet until the New Assembly is elected, which cannot be before August.

Randall, the detective, was drowned whilst capturing a prisoner at night in the Yarra; the prisoner escaped, but has since been retaken. Suspicions are entertained of foul play, but are not supported by evidence.

There has been a riot at Beechworth, between the Europeans and Chinese. In the quarrel one Chinaman was killed, and many huts destroyed.

The Adriatic arrived from Valparaiso; cargo—grain and flour. The latest news speaks of the markets there as very much like those of Australia, being tolerably, but not fully, supplied.

The banks have raised the rates of exchange hence to London to one and a-half premium.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At the Wesleyan Bazaar, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, all the remaining Fancy Articles of the Bazaar, Bead and Worsted Work, Children's Dresses, and Useful and Ornamental Things.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Damaged Prints, &c.

MESSRS. STUBBS and CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cottage and Villa Sites at Newtown and North Shore.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Seeds, Congou, Hyson, and Twankay Teas, Sardines, Salt, Java Rice, Confectionary, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Jams and Jellies, Confectionary, Herrings, Salmon, Irish Pork, Vinegar, Liverpool Coarse Salt, Colonial Cheese, Damaged Mauritius Sugars, Guiness' Dublin Stout; on Bott's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber, Spruce Deals, Bangor Slates, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellry, Clothing, Boots, &c.

MR. R. P. RICHARDSON.—At his Rooms, Bank-buildings, at 11 o'clock, City and Suburban Freehold Properties, viz., Lane and Co.'s Stores, George and New Pitt streets, the Grafton Hotel, Kent-street; Four Houses, in Dowling-street; Two Houses, Brougham-place; Residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills; Land, Petersham; Land, St. Leonard's, North Shore, and Parramatta.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At Leigh's Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Fifty Boxes Tobacco.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his New Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General and Fancy Merchandise.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Produce Auction Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, Flour, Maize, Oats, Bran, Pollard, Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Honey, Beeswax, Lucerne Hay, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Hides, Sheepskins, Horses, Fat Calves, Pigs, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the Premises, Shepherd's Paddock, Newtown Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Poultry, Turkeys, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Pony, Drays, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, an Invoice of Fancy Baskets.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the premises, Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Crockery, Ironmongery, Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—On their Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Shankbones, Mess Beef, Colonial Tobacco, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his New Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Paperhangings, Playing Cards, Clocks, Stationery, Knives.

MR. G. M. PITT.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, 20 Head Young Horses.

LOST IN THE BUSH.—A correspondent writes as follows from Rockhampton, dated 13th April:—One of those calamities which are of so frequent occurrence in the interior of this colony has caused great sensation in this district during the past week. Mr. Charles Johnson, son of Mr. R. G. Johnson, of Brisbane, who has been lately residing at Rannes, a station about 70 miles from Rockhampton, came hither on business about the latter end of last month. He left for his home on the 2nd instant on horseback, and led a pack-horse, and in the evening of that day he camped in company with some drays at Presto, about 30 miles from Rockhampton; on the following morning he proceeded on his journey homewards, in company with a gentleman named Nesbit, but, after riding together about one mile, Mr. Johnson stated that he wanted some matches, and would go back to the drays. Mr. Nesbit saw no more of him, nor was anything further heard of his mysterious disappearance until the following Thursday, when his unaccountable absence so many days at length led Mr. Everett, who also resided at Rannes, to go in search of him. On Thursday he found the horse upon which Mr. Johnson had been riding on the Gogango Creek, about 15 miles from Presto, and on examining observed spur marks, which led to the belief that he had either been thrown or had fallen off. Mr Everett hastened immediately to Rockhampton to report the matter to the authorities, and in the absence of the police magistrate, Mr. J. Leith Hay, gold commissioner, started off, accompanied by the same gentleman, a trooper and a black boy, attached to the gold police. When they had arrived at the spot where the horse was found, which was not until Sunday morning, the 10th instant, the black boy discovered Mr. Johnson's tracks in the bed of the creek; and upon following them up for about a mile, he found his belt, to which was attached two pouches, containing letters, &c. His footprints were then traced upwards of two miles into a dense brigelow scrub, but in consequence of the period which had elapsed from his entry, viz., seven days, all traces of him were lost, the numerous wallaby tracks having evidently obliterated every footstep beside. Mr. Hay, however, and the black boy penetrated the scrub and remained for some hours, fired off carbines, and used every means in their power to discover him, but, we are sorry to say, his laudable efforts were without effect. It is feared that Mr Johnson, in his fruitless endeavours to force a passage through the scrub, which is many miles in extent and very dense, must have lost his way and perished in the midst of solitude.

INQUESTS BEFORE THE CITY CORONER.—An inquest on view of the body of a man named James Wells, aged 55 years, was held at the Retreat Hotel, Botany Road, yesterday. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a labouring man, who for several months had suffered from a severe cough, accompanied with occasional blood spitting. For the last 18 months he had resided in a hut on the Waterloo Estate with another man, whose business compelled him to be absent from home the greater part of the day. On Wednesday, at about eight o'clock in the morning, the deceased was observed standing at the door of the hut; at about two o'clock of the same day, a lad named Baker, on going into the hut with some food for the deceased, found him lying on the bed—as though he had fallen back exhausted—dead. There was blood around his mouth; also a considerable quantity on the bed. From the medical testimony it appeared that the immediate cause of death was the rupturing of a blood vessel. The deceased was a native of Kent, England, and had been seventeen years in the colony. Verdict in accordance with the evidence.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the Darlinghurst gaol, touching the death of a woman—a confine in the gaol—named Mary Ann Ventrollicks, aged 30 years. The deceased was admitted into the gaol on the 14th instant, under sentence of three months' imprisonment for using obscene language. On Monday night she was taken suddenly ill with a fit, and one of the female prisoners who slept in the same cell called one of the turnkey women named Mrs. Hanlon, who, on being told that the deceased was in a fit, is said to have replied by saying "Do you think I can bring her out of it?" and subsequently, "she will get out of it again," refusing to render further assistance. The deceased appeared to recover, but was unwell all the next day. That evening (Tuesday) the prisoners were again locked up at the usual hour; at about 9 o'clock the deceased was again seized with a fit, when another turnkey woman named Mrs. Cullen, on being called, asked what was the matter; being told that the woman who was in a fit on the previous night was again seized, replied, "as she got into it she must get out of it." The deceased continued in the fit all night until the following morning, at about 7 o'clock, when the case was reported, and she was conveyed to the hospital. She was then insensible, and foaming at the mouth, in which state she remained until her death, which took place about three hours after. Another woman who slept in the same cell with the deceased corroborated the evidence of the other confine woman respecting the conduct of the two turnkeys, Hanlon and Cullen. From the evidence of the dispenser at the gaol, it appeared that, when the deceased was brought into the hospital, the usual restoratives for such cases were applied, but without success. The jury found the cause of death to have been a succession of fits; and, in a rider to the verdict, the conduct of the turnkeys Hanlon and Cullen was censured for not reporting the case in time.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

WOOL continues in fair demand, but without any alteration in value; a few bales have realized extreme prices, but these cannot be taken as an index of the market. Two or three parcels held over with limits have been taken at the prices demanded.

SHEEPSKINS.—The supply is limited, but no variation in price to notice.

TALLOW.—There have been considerable arrivals of the season's boiling since last report, consisting of all beef, the supply of which has exceeded the demand, and prices for such have materially declined, and can only be quoted from 45s. to 47s. per cwt.; mixed and station have likewise declined, and are quoted from 42s. 6d. to 54s.; mutton, 58s. to 60s., in small quantities.

HIDES.—Parties are unwilling to give late prices, especially for shipping parcels, and quotations were with difficulty obtained. Until there is further information from England there will be little variation in the market.

FREIGHTS to London—
Wool, ½d. to ⅝d. per lb., in full
Hides, 20s. to 25s. per ton
Tallow, 35s. to 45s. per ton
Oil, 35s. to 45s. per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ⅞ ditto by steamer.
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, per cent. premium at 60 days' sight.
Private Bills (with produce hypothecated) no discount.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 8½	to	2 0
Fair to good	1 6	to	1 8½
Low to middling	1 3	to	1 6½
Grease	0 8	to	0 11½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 8	to	1 3
Handwashed	1 3	to	1 10
Scoured	1 10	to	2 4
TALLOW.			
Beef (for town use)	£45 0 0	to	£46 10 0
Mutton (ditto)	56 0 0		00 0 0
Mixed and station (ditto)	42 10 0		54 0 0
Hides, each	0 7 0		0 16 0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 0 6		0 0 9

MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 28th April.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, APRIL 28th.—Tare actual; draft, 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance.—Wool: Mixed, FR, 1 bale at 14¼d; fleece, FR, 2 at 15d; mixed, W over = in diamond, 1 at 13¾d; handwashed, BW, 1 at 19¾d; fleece, LC, 14 at 21½d; grease, RJ, 5 at 13¼d; handwashed, I in diamond, 1 at 22d; fleece, PP, 4 at 20d; fleece, Blakefield, 7½ at 20½d; handwashed, FC, 5 at 22¾d; fleece, W & E over O, 2 at 26d; pieces, ditto, 4 at 17¾d; mixed, ——, 1 at 21½d; damaged, ——, 1 at 14¾d; mixed, H, 1 at 9d; ditto, SW, 1 at 13½d; broken, ——, 1 at 13d; damaged, ——, 1 at 17¼d; S in triangle D outside, 1 at 16½d; F in triangle D outside, 1 at 16¾d; 1 at 11d; MoV in diamond, 5 at 15¼d; L in square, 1 at 14¾d; S in diamond, 2 at 18¾d. Second-hand woolpacks, 50 at 13d. Sheepskins: 2 bundles at 7d, 6 bales at 9½, 2 bundles at 7d, 6 ditto at 8½d, 5 bales at 9d, 2 bundles at 9½d, 1 bundle at 6¾d, PP, lot at 8¾d; 18, 1 bale at 8¾d; lot at 9d. Tallow: 15 casks at 49s 3d, 2 casks mutton at 62s 3d, JS, 1 at 47s; A cross, 1 at 49s 6d; L, 21 at 45s, 12 at 45s 3d; 6 at 51s, 5 at 49s; JAB, 45 (part sold) at 46s; 3 at 56s, 1 at 57s 3d, 1 at 49s, 3 at 50s 6d, 3 at 32s. Hides, &c.: 8 at 10s, 37 at 11s 9d, 49 at 16s, 14 at 11s, 21 at 12s 9d, 180 at 13s, 37 at 10s 9d, 50 at 13s 3d, 56 at 11 9d. Horns: 1 bag at 22s, lot at 32s 9d, lot at 33s 6d, 2 bags at 10s, lot at 22s 9d. Hoofs: 6 bags at 1s 4d, lot at 1s 4d, bag at 1s 4d. Shank Bones: lot at 6s 6d, lot (S) at 2s 6d, lot at 9s, lot at 10s 9d.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Last night the second concert, in connection with the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society, took place at the Schoolroom in Castlereagh-street; when the latter portion of Handel's sacred Oratorio, "The Messiah," was performed before a very numerous assembly, comprising most of the principal families resident in Sydney and its vicinity. The concert began at eight, and terminated at about ten o'clock; having proved throughout an entire and most brilliant success—affording those who have hitherto been, more or less, without such an opportunity, the means of fully realising the grand effects contained in this truly magnificent monument of the genius and piety of Handel,—first by means of judiciously selected voices for the solos; and, secondly, and above all, by the aid and instrumentality of a large, well trained, and powerful chorus, consisting of about 180 persons. Mr. C. Packer acted as organist on the occasion, and Mr. W. J. Cordner as conductor; an arrangement in itself a sufficient guarantee for the efficiency and ability with which those important parts were sustained. Mr. F. Ellard also gave his valuable assistance in the recitatives—"All they that see Him," "Unto which of the angels," and "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart." In all these—especially the last—and in the beautiful air which immediately comes after it, this gentleman evinced his usual and unquestionable talent. A lady amateur was listened to with great pleasure in the recitative and air following that part of the oratorio just alluded to, and subsequently in the exquisite air, "How beautiful are the feet." Another lady also gave evidence of high vocal powers, later in the evening, in a recitative and duet. But the principal attraction was certainly the performance, by a third young lady, of the airs—"I know that my Redeemer liveth," and "If God be with us." Respecting the clear flute-like voice of this fair *cantatrice*, and the brilliancy and ease with which she sings, it is impossible to speak except with enthusiastic admiration. And in the second of these airs, when the success of her first attempt had thoroughly assured the youthful *debutante*—the notes were so characteristically expressive of joy and triumphant faith, that the effect was positively electrical, so much so that several were moved even to tears. "Thou art gone up on high!" and "Why do the nations?" were respectively sung by two gentlemen with precision and perfectly good taste; the latter air being so rendered as obviously to create a deep impression upon the audience. It is not possible to speak in detail of every portion of a programme which contained so much that was admirable; suffice it, therefore, to say that the members of the vast chorus appeared to be worthy of the parts they bore—the greatest praise that can possibly be awarded for the perseverance and energy with which they prepared themselves for this occasion.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR.—This attractive collection of useful and ornamental articles for sale in the Temperance Hall closed yesterday, having been open for four days. On the last day the attendance was not so good as on the previous days, until the evening, when the hall was very full, and when the empty stalls showed the amount of business that had been done. The sum taken yesterday was about £150, making the entire proceeds of the bazaar about £600, besides £50 contributed towards purchasing articles, and which was not required. The immediate object of this appeal at once to a popular taste and to Christian liberality is the reduction of a heavy debt on the Wesleyan property at Chippendale, and the promoters of the scheme may fairly be complimented on its successful issue.

LECTURE.—A lecture on missionary life was delivered by Mr. Alfred Cane, in the Pitt-street Congregational schoolroom, yesterday evening, before a numerous and highly respectable audience; Mr. W. Fairfax in the chair. The early part of the evening was devoted to reading the quarterly report of the Juvenile Foreign Missionary Society, from which it appeared that the sum of £18 had been collected during the quarter. The lecturer, on proceeding to the consideration of his subject, divided it into three parts—the qualifications a missionary should possess, the nature of the duties he has to perform, and the benefits that result from his labours. On these points the lecturer dwelt at length, illustrating his own observations by quotations from the works of the missionary Williams, and of Livingstone. Shortly after nine o'clock this instructive discourse was brought to a close, when a vote of thanks to Mr. Cane, for his interesting lecture, and another to the chairman, for his kindness in presiding, were accorded by acclamation. The doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated.

BY the City of Sydney, which arrived last night, a splendid collection of animals has been received, consisting of lions, tigers (male and female), leopards, &c. They are the property of Mr. Billing, who intends exhibiting them as early as possible.

MURDER AT WALCHA.—On Saturday last, the residents in Armidale were thrown into a state of great excitement, from a report that Mr. Hamilton, the innkeeper and miller at Walcha, had met his death from the hand of an assassin. The report subsequently proved but too true. It appears that a man named William Ross, who states he is an American, was in the employ of Mr. Hamilton, for the purpose of erecting some huts. He had been drinking, and on returning to his work, in the afternoon of the 15th instant, Mr. Hamilton censured him for his previous absence. A quarrel then took place, respecting some tools belonging to Ross, which had been removed to the mill for safety, when he went to his hut at some distance from the mill, and, returning with a pistol, fired at deceased. A scuffle ensued, in which Ross repeatedly struck his master on the head with the pistol. Mr. Murphy and others rushed to the spot, when Hamilton fell, about ten or twelve yards from the mill. The bullet had passed through his thigh, and he expired in about five hours, from loss of blood. Ross attempted to escape, but Mr. R. Manning, constable, with praiseworthy alacrity followed and overtook him. He said that he had only acted in self-defence, and was sorry he had not blown his own brains out. A magisterial investigation subsequently took place, before Mr. D. Bell, and Ross was committed to take his trial for wilful murder.—*Armidale Express.*

THE LACHLAN.—The Lachlan district is in a deplorable state for want of rain; scarcely a vestige of grass for scores of miles, and no water anywhere but in the river, which has ceased to run. Stock of every description look very bad, and on many parts of the river they are dying. The report of Mr. Meston has not done much for the benefit of the colonists; neither is there that information which was very naturally expected by the public.—*Correspondent of the Bathurst Times.*

PARRAMATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—On Easter Monday, the children belonging to the Macquarie-street Sunday School assembled at eleven o'clock and proceeded to the Park, where they sang a hymn, and were then dismissed to divert themselves by play. At one o'clock, they were recalled from their sports, and, being placed in a circle, were plentifully regaled with buns and cake, with free access to a dray, on which were placed two casks—one full of water and the other containing sixty gallons of tea; after which they were again allowed to resume their games. At four o'clock, they were again recalled, and more refreshments given to them. In the evening, a public tea meeting was held, at which about 130 or 140 persons were present. After which there was a public meeting, which was numerously attended; the chair was taken by Mr. J. Booth, and the annual report was read by the secretary, Mr. P. Miller, showing that the expenditure of the past year had been £35 15s. 7d., and the receipts £31 8s. 4d; and in the library account the receipts were £11, and the expenditure £6 15s. 1d. The number of office-bearers were 5, male teachers 8, female teachers 11—being an increase of three during the year. The number of children on the books are 82 males and 80 females, total, 162, being an increase of 19. The average attendance is 194.

The report went on to say "The committee is able to report most favourably of the state of the school. It is prospering in every department. The officers and teachers are working together with great harmony and love, and not without success. The school has been gradually increasing in numbers and efficiency throughout the year, and is now a most fair and promising field of labour. Above all, there have been tokens of God's special presence, evidences of a work of grace. Several of the children have given their hearts to God, and their hands to the church, and some of these have been received as teachers. Also a teachers' prayer meeting is held monthly, and well attended. We trust that all their labours will still be watered by their prayers, that He who answers prayer may yet do greater things, and richly pour out His holy spirit upon the school.

"Your committee cannot report so favourably of the Centenary School, they are requiring more help to work it efficiently and with success.

"The office bearers for the Macquarie-street School are: Mr. J. Booth, superintendent; Mr. P. Miller, secretary; Mr. J. Cross, librarian; Mr. J. Gregg, treasurer; Mrs. M'Manis and Mrs Thomas, absentee visitors; general secretary, Mr. P. Miller."

The first resolution, "That the report now read be adopted," was moved by JAMES BYRNES, Esq., and seconded by Mr. GOLLEDGE.

Second, moved by the Rev. WILLIAM HESSEL, seconded by Mr. SAINTY, "That this meeting recognises the instruction of Sabbath schools as an efficient instrumentality in bringing the young to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; and expresses its thankfulness to Almighty God for the conversion of a number of young persons in this school during the past year."

Third, moved by the Rev. RICHARD ORTON, and seconded by Mr. G. SMITH, "That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the lady collectors and committee for the past year; and that the following gentlemen be the committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. G. Oakes, James Byrnes, John Purchase, W. Pass, J. Neale, P. Sainty, R. Coulter, G. Smith, T. A. M. White, and J. Whiting."

On the motion of Mr. George Oakes, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the chairman.

CONCERT.—On Wednesday evening a sacred concert was performed at the King School, conducted by Mr. C. Chizlett, assisted by lady and gentlemen amateurs, with Mr. Stanly at the piano, and afforded great gratification to those who heard it. It will be impossible to select any particular pieces as being better rendered than others, but it may be permitted to mention a few of them, such as "Pray for the peace," the Easter anthem "The Lord is king," and the selections from Handel's Messiah, including "Comfort ye," with the following air and chorus, "There were shepherds, &c." Also, the beautiful chorus "Lift up your heads," and "The Lord gave the word;" concluding with the Hallelujah chorus. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chizlett will again favour us with a sacred concert.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday morning, an old man came into Parramatta to give information that he had found a man dead in a hut on Mr. Barker's farm, on the Dog-trap Road. In the course of the day C. B. Lyons, Esq., the coroner, held an inquest at Brown's public-house, when the same man who gave notice of the death was examined, and stated that in passing the hut about daybreak, he saw the door open and went in to speak to the deceased, whom he knew, and whose name was Thomas Broomfield. He saw him on his knees by the side of the bed, he spoke to him, and, receiving no answer, went up and touching him found that he was dead. Verdict, "natural death."

CAMPBELLTOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE annual meeting of the clergyman, churchwardens, and pew holders was held in the schoolhouse, at St. Peter's, Campbelltown, on Tuesday, the 26th of April (according to Act of Council), for the purpose of selecting churchwardens for the ensuing year, and transacting other business. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the accounts were gone into, showing a balance in hand of £40 1s. 9d. The proposition that the accounts, as read, be passed, was carried unanimously. Messrs. James Turner, Thomas Fisher, and Thomas Chippendall, the churchwardens for the past year, were re-elected.

After the formal business was arranged, Mr. Thomas Fisher, on behalf of his fellow parishioners, presented the Rev. E. Smith with an Easter offering, consisting of a purse containing thirty-three sovereigns, as a slight mark of their respect and esteem. Mr. Smith having responded in warm terms, the meeting terminated.

On Tuesday evening the friends of Mr. Joseph Leary, J.P., invited that gentleman to a dinner at Campbell's Family Hotel. The table was well spread in a long room, tastefully decorated for the occasion—a good band of musicians being placed in an anteroom. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Chippendall, the guest of the evening being placed on his right, and Mr. E. Flood on the left of the chair; the Revs. J. P. Roche, E. Smith, and J. Gibson, Messrs. J. Bray, J.P., Lanehan, G. White, J. Shea, W. Curtis, and other gentlemen, in immediate proximity. Mr. Thomas Fisher officiated as vice-chairman, supported on the right by Mr. H. Rose, J.P., and on the left by Mr. James Turner, &c. Ample justice having been done to the good things of this life, "The Queen" was warmly responded to with three times three. Air, "God save the Queen."

The chairman then called upon the vice-chairman to read the address (which had been nicely engrossed on parchment).

Mr. FISHER then rose and said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, it is with the warmest feelings of pleasure that I rise to perform the duty allotted to me this evening. I must first trespass on your time by offering an apology which I have received from two gentlemen who fully intended to have been present here this evening, viz., Mr. J. N. Oxley, and the Rev. W. M'Kee. The former gentleman's attendance was prevented by prior engagements, and the latter (I am sorry to say) by illness. They assembled to pay a mark of respect to their worthy guest: that he is deserving of it, he need not say. The presence of so many gentlemen, of every sect, was sufficient proof, if proof were wanting; but intimately connected with him, as he (Mr. Fisher) had been in several matters, gave him greater power to bear a willing testimony to the uprightness of his character, and his gentlemanly and courteous bearing. But he felt that no language which he could express would fully convey the sentiments of all, as that of the address: I will therefore confine myself to it.

TO JOSEPH LEARY, ESQ., J.P.

Dear Sir,—We, the clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of the district of Campbelltown, desire to express the very great regret we feel at your departure from amongst us.

We cannot allow you to depart without offering you our warmest congratulations on your recent appointment. We also desire to testify by our presence, and signatures, the very high estimation in which you are held in the district, both as a magistrate and a gentleman.

We consider your conduct as a magistrate calls for our warmest admiration, as you have at all times, in cases brought under your notice, displayed a keenness of perception, and ready tact in eliciting the truth—both of which qualifications are most serviceable in judicial enquiries; and that your aim has always been to deal out justice with the strictest impartiality; the firmness and moderation of your judgments, combined with mercy, have caused you to be esteemed alike by the accuser and accused; and tend to prove that the law of the land can be beneficially administered without either harshness or austerity.

In your private relations, as a resident amongst us, your conduct and affability have created for you an amount of respect with which you may justly pride yourself. You have at all times shewn yourself most willing to make use of the talent and influence you possess for the benefit of the district.

We cannot allow the present opportunity to escape us, without passing a tribute of respect to your amiable and excellent wife. We sincerely hope that you may both be spared many years to reap the comforts and advantages which your elevated position, courteous conduct, and gentlemanly bearing, will ensure; and that your family may, at some future time, have the pride and gratification of referring to the career of their parents with honest pride and satisfaction.

In conclusion, our wishes are that God may bless and prosper both yourself and family in all your undertakings, and believe us, dear Sir, ever to remain your faithful friends and well-wishers, &c.

[Here follow 40 signatures.]

At the conclusion of the address, the VICE-CHAIRMAN called upon the company to charge their glasses, and drink a bumper to the health of the worthy guest. The call was warmly responded to with three times three. Air—"For he's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. JOSEPH LEARY then rose and thanked the gentlemen present for the very warm reception they had given him, and for the very enthusiastic manner in which they had responded to the toast. He could assure the company present that the feelings which they had manifested towards him were reciprocal. It was an amount of gratification to him which he could not express to find so generous a feeling of friendship towards him existing among all classes. In all he had done as a magistrate it had been done conscientiously, and it was particularly gratifying to him to see gentlemen present that he had decided against, proving by their presence that they believed him to have acted correctly. He could not allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing his thankfulness to the senior magistrate of the district, Mr. Bray, who had at all times exhibited a willingness to assist him with his advice and long experience. Once more he begged to thank them, trusting that he might for ever retain the good opinion which the public had manifested towards him.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of the late members for the Borough and South Riding, which was warmly received. Air—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?"

Mr. E. FLOOD responded, passing several compliments upon the guest of the evening, stating it as his opinion that, if only the clergymen which he saw around him had been present, it would have been a sufficient proof of the character and ability of his young friend (the guest). He then gave a short account of his political stewardship whilst representing the South Riding, and concluded by thanking those present for the honour they had conferred upon him.

The health of the ladies was then proposed, and received with loud cheers for Mrs. Leary, the wife of the guest. Air—"Annie Laurie."

Mr. W. CURTIS responded in behalf of the ladies, in a neat and eloquent speech.

The health of the worthy chairman was then proposed, with due honours. Air—"Fine old English gentleman."

The CHAIRMAN briefly responded.

The Stewards were then proposed, and received a marked compliment. Air—"Australian Polka."

Mr. JAMES TURNER responded on behalf of the stewards, when three cheers were demanded for Joseph Leary, Esq., and the company separated.

BURRENDONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FORTY-THREE POUNDS WEIGHT OF GOLD.

APRIL 23.—Alluvial sinking is nearly at a stand-still, many of those formerly digging here having gone to tempt fortune at Merendee, but matters are looking very bright on the reef.

Kelly's party have been working on the reef during the past six months, and have scarcely earned rations, but in the space of nine days, ending this week, they have been so fortunate as to find 43 *lbs. weight of gold.* This party expect to find the precious metal by the cwt., as the deeper they get the more promising are the indications of the reef. All the parties now working on the reef are doing well or have done well, except two, who express their firm determination never to leave their claims so long as they can get bread to eat, and who is there possessed of an ordinary share of perseverance who would, with such extraordinary instances of good fortune so frequently occurring within a few yards of the spot they are work? A storekeeper, who has a share in a claim on this reef, says he shall not feel in the least degree surprised were he to realise £500 by it next week. Hope does indeed take up her permanent abode upon this extraordinary reef, cheering the busy workers below with bright visions of future affluence, thus making their labour light, and what would otherwise be severe toil, a pleasure.

IRONBARK

Several new shafts have lately been sunk on the Jingera and Poor Man's Reefs; on the former Messrs. Longfield and Co. and Blennerhasset and Co. are getting out large quantities of quartz ready for crushing by the machine now in process of erection at Stony Creek

BALMAIN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable and widely-circulated journal, to suggest to the inhabitants of Balmain and the surrounding localities the benefit of forming a philharmonic society for vocal and instrumental music, as it would not only afford abundant amusement to the young gents who parade the streets of an evening, but would also be very instructive, and I am perfectly sure would be immediately patronised by a great many who, as I before observed, for want of better amusement (as our School of Arts is not lively enough), stroll about the rugged streets of Balmain, to the no small danger of their lives and limbs, and by no means beneficial to health.

Trusting that this may have the desired effect, and apologising for trespassing in your valuable columns,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

EMILY.

Balmain, April 29th.

NORTH SHORE FERRY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The publication in the *Herald* of any grievances under which the public labour is about the only means of getting them redressed. Without further preface, I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of the authorities to the management of the North Shore ferry, and to impress on the Government the necessity that exists for its being placed under Governmental control. At present, the proprietors of the steamers make the convenience of the residents at the North Shore a secondary consideration. Last Saturday, the traffic between Sydney and Blue's Point was interrupted for nearly four hours, to the serious loss of settlers at Lane Cove, Middle Harbour, and other unfortunates who have been deluded into purchasing land at the North Shore, while the only steamer (one being laid up for repairs) took a trip down the harbour. In fact, these interruptions are of constant occurrence, and can only be regulated by the Government, as the parties working the ferry are now totally irresponsible. The lessees of ferries at which there is not a tithe of the traffic that takes place between Sydney and the North Shore have to pay annually a large sum to the Government for the *privilege* of working them. Hoping this may tend in some measure to prevent the repetition of such irregularities,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. W.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

The following is the amount of Customs' receipts for April 28th:

Brandy	£309 9 4
Gin	202 0 8
Whisky	63 14 0
Rum	489 6 0
Wine	72 9 3
Tobacco and snuff	270 18 0
Cigars	71 11 9
Tea	9 6 0
Coffee and chicory	10 14 2
Pilotage	85 11 0
Dues	4 10 0
Total	1529 10 2

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Carangara Copper Mining Company will be held to-morrow (this day) at eleven o'clock.

The Eagle arrived to-day from Port Curtis with about 219 ounces of gold-dust.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool offered to-day was small, and the prices obtained were fully equal to those of last week. The highest price realised to-day was 26d., for two bales of fleece wool marked W&E over 0. This was a superior lot of wool, and was bought as a sample for the French market. The following were the prices which the several lots sold brought:—Fleece, 15d. to 26d.; handwashed, 19¾d. to 22¾d.; grease, 13¼d.; mixed and broken, 9d. to 21½d.; damaged, 14¾d. to 17½d.; New Zealand, 10d. to 16½d.

SHEEPSKINS are firm, and over 2200 were sold to-day at from 7d. to 9½d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market was much better supplied than it has been for some time past, and the consequence was a decline of from £5 to £8 per ton in the prices obtained for beef and mixed tallow. The quantity sold to-day was 102 casks, and was, as usual, taken by the town trade, who, however, were not quite so eager in their biddings. The prices obtained were as follows;—Beef, £45 to £46 per ton; mixed and station, £47 to £57 5s. per ton. Mutton tallow is still very scarce, and the only lot offered to-day (two casks), brought £62 5s. per ton.

HIDES.—The market is a little easier, buyers not being disposed to operate except at a decline in price. A lot of 49 heavy hides was sold at 16s. each, which is a decline of 9d. on the highest price obtained at auction during the month. 456 hides were sold at from 10s. 9d. to 16s. each. Horns brought 22s. to 33s. 6d. per hundred; shank bones, £6 10s. to £10 15s. per ton, and hoofs 1s. 4d. per hundred.

The Fanny Fisher arrived to-day, from California, with 5700 bags of oats.

We have two days later news from San Francisco. *The Evening Bulletin*, of February 21st, says:—

Monday Morning, February 21, 1859.

Overland dates from St. Louis to the 27th, and telegraphic advices from New York to the 26th ultimo, have come to hand. Our telegraphic dispatches are not very clear as to dates, but report the King Philip and Flying Childers cleared from Boston prior to January 24th, and the Young America from New York on the 26th. The David Crockett had been chartered to load in Coleman's line to succeed the Flying Mist.

The particulars of the U. S. Government 10,000,000 dollars loan are given in our news columns. We understand that 60,000 dollars has been taken by one Californian house. Provisions are reported as advancing throughout the leading markets at the East.

A few large transactions were effected on Saturday evening. Mess pork was more active with sales of some round lots, and a parcel of bacon was placed at a full price. There is a disposition to buy provisions and rates gradually improving. An important sale of Richmond flour was concluded on terms that have not transpired.

The French barque St. Jean, 162 days from Havre, to V. Marzion and Co., arrived yesterday.

Monday, February 21—1 p.m.

Business has hardly opened this morning up to the hour of closing this report. Buyers of provisions are in the market, and in addition to the sales given, we are cognisant of other transactions pending. Holders are confident and firm in their terms. A sale of Robins' bacon, to arrive, has been made at a full figure. The purchase of 1700 barrels Gallego flour on Saturday afternoon, has been considerably reduced by resales at a slight advance.

At auction a parcel of crushed sugar brought a price indicating a firm market. Domestic brandy does not command late speculative figures. Grain market dull. The barque Carrie Leland, with later advices from Sydney, is telegraphed off the Heads.

Flour.—Resales of lot Gallego, ex Fleetwing, 1000 barrels; and two lots of 100 ditto each. We quote 9 dollars 75 cents. for jobbing parcels.

Barley.—Selling in small lots at 1 dollar 40 cents.

Potatoes.—Job to-day at 2 dollars to 2 dollars ½ cents.

Bacon.—50 cases extra clear from store, and 70 hogsheads Robins' to arrive per Ocean Belle, and Crest of the Wave, on private terms.

Hams.—100 barrels Barber's patent covers, private.

From a late number of the *Bankers' Circular* we extract the following remarks on the subject of foreign loans and English capital:—

We are aware that in attempting to restrict the operations of the capitalist we are treading upon ground that is very tender, and a host are ready to rise up and declare that we are enemies to the freedom of financial and commercial intercourse. In this matter, however, as in most others, experience is the best teacher, if men will listen to her warning voice. There are not wanting periods in our commercial history to prove that a similar state of things existed in reference to the state of the money market; but the elements which surround us have materially changed; and facts are innumerable which are calculated to overthrow many opinions that formerly carried with them the evident force of truth. A little more than twelve months' since a trifling failure in the United States created a motion which expanded itself until it covered the whole commercial world, and shook to their centres some of the most wealthy and powerful States in existence. The banking powers of different nations became at once the exponent of this convulsion. To some it was the knell of destruction, while it reduced a number of others to the very verge of bankruptcy. In the midst of such disturbing elements trade and commerce bent beneath them like a reed in a tempest, and thousands were buried in the ruins of their own creation. Credit, which had been carried to an extent unknown before, was shrivelled into the most meagre dimensions. The floating balances of capital, that had sought out every species of imaginary gain, were thrown back upon the reservoirs of money, the banks, and the rate of interest, which had rapidly advanced from 5 to 10 per cent., suddenly became reduced to almost a nominal amount, without any chance of investing it with profit. Having arrived at this point the present state of the money market affords ample scope for reasoning upon the future prospects of the country.

In the first place it must be understood that the plethora of money now held by the banking and other establishments is not the result entirely of an increase of, but an aggregation or accumulation of, capital, withdrawn from active enterprise; at the same time this accumulation has been partially augmented by additional supplies of the precious metals attracted to Europe from the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. How this vast accumulation of money-capital is again to be re-distributed so as to yield a remunerative profit to the owners is a question of considerable moment at the present time. Before we venture upon giving an opinion upon this part of the question, we must see who are the competitors in the field of borrowers. Joint-stock enterprise has introduced an entirely new feature into the money market of late years, by which almost every species of enterprise is represented in the form of paper securities. Trade and commerce, under such a system, has gradually advanced from individual enterprise to a magnitude that has hitherto been unparalleled. As this system has progressed, the money operations of banking have also increased in extent, and hence in some of the recent bank failures a few individuals have absorbed their whole capital.

The next in importance is the railway interest, working with a capital that amounts to nearly £400,000,000, of which nearly £84,000,000 consists of floating debt, renewable at different periods and at different rates of interest. This being entirely of a domestic character, ranks equal in importance with the trade and commerce of the country.

We now come to another class of competitors of a foreign character, in the shape of loans introduced here through various agencies possessing great influence amongst the political and moneyed world. Just at this time the number of foreign competitors for English capital is in the ascendancy, attracted here by the cheap rate at which money can be obtained. The freedom with which financial operations are entered into in England is a subject of which Englishmen are justly proud; but it is very questionable whether this freedom is not sometimes attended with great national evils. We know that such was the case in the panic of 1825. The prostration of business which generally prevailed after the return to cash-payments under the Currency Act of 1819 produced ultimately a large accumulation of capital in the hands of banks; but instead of its being an increase of money capital, it was merely an aggregation of it; and men whose minds were infected with a mania for foreign speculation, considered it a good opportunity for indulging their appetite. In the course of five years, ending with 1825, nearly £50,000,000 of foreign loans were contracted in London, for which, of course, large quantities of gold were withdrawn from the country. The great error which pervaded the public mind at that time was that there was an increase of loanable capital, instead of an accumulation, which might have been re-distributed at home in domestic enterprise, instead of in foreign loans, many of which have remained unpaid to this day.

Are we not in danger of having the same error repeated in 1859? Already the foreign schemes in embryo are numerous, to push forward contracts in the English money-market for loans. It is unnecessary to make any special reference to one description more than another; what we are dealing with is the principle; and what we wish to show is, that the present plethora of money, as it is termed, is not an increase to the ordinary mass of floating capital, but an aggregation of capitals which have been withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade and commerce during a commercial revulsion, only awaiting a more favourable opportunity to return into the same channels again. Such we believe to be our actual position at the present moment; and however tempting a low rate of interest may be, are we acting wisely in encouraging the introduction of foreign loans, and a host of foreign securities, that at other times would not be looked upon by English capitalists?

There is yet a stronger and more forcible argument why the system of foreign loans should be regarded with caution. Formerly there was not that immediate action produced upon the currency and the rates of discount that prevail under the Act of 1844, in reference to the Bank of England. The efflux of the smallest quantity of bullion from that establishment produces an instantaneous effect in the money market, because the bullion transactions are not separated from the paper currency and coin. If foreign loans did not affect our currency, but were confined to bullion as merchandise, no such transitions as are now experienced at every trifling withdrawal of gold could possibly take place. We may therefore infer that the introduction of a number of foreign securities in the shape of loans and bonds is calculated not only to disturb the operations of our currency laws by an unfavourable exchange, but also to materially depreciate domestic securities, and introduce foreign competitors into the money market injurious to the home trade. The bullion operations of a trading nation should be free to all with whom it has intercourse; but the currency of a country ought not to be made the sport of any such transactions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that rather than venture English capital in such speculations, the present abundance will be diverted to the encouragement of legitimate enterprise at home.

By the City of Sydney we have papers from Melbourne to the 26th instant. We take the following from the *Argus*—

The greater part of the week just ended has been very nearly a holiday in all the markets. The near approach of the date upon which the English February mail, due by contract on the 6th instant, will be actually due (allowing for the twenty days' detention caused by the breakdown of the Oneida), although made use of once or twice for the purpose of fostering speculation in some articles of merchandise, has the effect of checking the operations of buyers for consumption. It is probable that the present cautious feeling will be maintained until after the arrival of the Benares—looked for with confidence on or before the 6th proximo—with English dates to the 17th March.

The escorts have delivered at the Treasury this week 39,081 ounces—a quantity 2991 ounces below the weekly average of the first quarter of the year, and 5760 ounces below the weekly average of last year.

The following is a list of the stocks of all goods in bond at the port of Melbourne on the 20th instant:—Brandy, 10,452 hogsheads 88,873 cases; rum, 3826 half-hogsheads 49 cases; geneva, 131 half-hogsheads 13,221 half-cases; whisky, 939 half hogsheads 18,498 cases; old tom, 2223 half-hogsheads 33,636 cases; cordials, 22 hogsheads 4858 cases; spirits of wine, 327 hogsheads; other spirits, 502 half-hogsheads 3,090 cases; wine, 3498 half-hogsheads 23,245 cases; beer, 426 hogsheads 644 casks and cases; cider and perry, 6 hogsheads; tobacco, 610 hogsheads, 1360 bales, 230 quarter-tierces, 492 three-quarter-boxes, 3989 cases and boxes; cigars, 608 cases; snuff, 161 packages; tea, 10,661 half-chests; coffee, 5871 bags 1213 barrels; sugar, 33,666 bags raw; molasses, 155 hogsheads; chicory, 435 packages; opium, 1 chest 68 packages. The deliveries during the week were:—Brandy, 230 hogsheads 2874 cases; rum, 86 hogsheads; geneva, 1 hogshead 1064 cases; whisky, 42 half-hogsheads 592 cases; old tom, 13 hogsheads 747 cases; cordials, 30 cases; spirits of wine, 1 half-hogshead; other spirits, 7 half-hogsheads 20 cases; wine, 54 half-hogsheads 245 cases; tobacco, 68 hogsheads, 6 half-tierces, 59 three-quarter boxes, 189 cases and boxes; cigars, 22 cases; tea, 653 chests; coffee, 205 bags 65 barrels; sugar, 2479 bags, raw; molasses, 1 hogshead; opium, 5 packages. The following goods were bonded during the week:—Brandy, 3400 cases; rum, 100 hogsheads 5 cases; geneva, 2400 cases; whisky, 6 hogsheads 20 cases; old tom, 1605 cases; cordials, 218 cases; spirits of wine, 20 hogsheads; other spirits, 460 cases; wine, 495½ hogsheads 8 cases; beer, 12 hogsheads 38 casks and cases; tobacco, 20 three-quarter boxes 59 cases and boxes, cigars, 58 cases; tea, 800 chests; sugar, 875 bags, raw; opium, 5 packages.

GUNDAROO.—14th April. Dark grey mare, 10 near shoulder, hind feet white. Dark filly foal, unbranded. Dark brown filly, K over 3 near shoulder, star. To be sold on 20th May.

DUBBO.—17th April. Black colt, JC over 2 near shoulder, nearly 3 years old. To be sold on 9th May.

PROTECTION ABROAD AND AT HOME.

(From the New York Times, January 5.)

No small part of the legislation of mankind has been wasted upon efforts to protect men against the consequences of their own blunders, or to indemnify them for losses invited by their own headlong selfishness. And, as the world is not yet emancipated from that servility to any great and clamorous interest which has made such legislation possible in the past, we ought not to be surprised at the perpetual recurrence of attempts to impose it anew upon the industry and enterprise of the race.

The shipowners of Great Britain are now making a notable effort of this kind. They are "agitating" to bring about either the revival of those old "Navigation Laws" which so nearly cost Britain her position on the seas, or the enactment of discriminating duties to be imposed in British ports upon the shipping of countries which do not reciprocate the liberal policy of the existing English statutes. The motive of this agitation is easily found in the decline of freights, and in the comparative fall in value of shipping property in England. These facts are put forward by the excited shipowners as indefeasible arguments of the approaching downfall of the commerce of Britain—a downfall only to be averted by some violent process of ejection served upon the intrusive flags which now divide the profits of the coasting trade of the empire with the native "hearts of oak."

The facts are doubtless beyond question. The inferences, however, may be legitimately held to a stricter account.

During the four years (1852-55) the ports of all England swarmed with new shipping. The immense increase of foreign commerce consequent upon the gold discoveries of Australia, and the blow administered by the repeal of the Navigation Laws to the old-fashioned models, on which, in their complete security from foreign competition, English shipowners were content to build their vessels, conspired with the sudden demand for Government transport service engendered by the Russian War, to stimulate the shipyards of England into extraordinary activity. Vessels of all kinds were launched, on the speculative prospect of a long-continued war-demand, in numbers beyond the legitimate demand of commerce. For the time all went well, and the shipping interest grew and prospered exceedingly. But in 1856 the French Emperor thought it time that peace should be made. He had gained the objects which he proposed to himself in undertaking the war. He had humbled Russia in the East; he had exalted France throughout the world. To continue the war after the fall of the Malakoff had made France, for the moment, mistress of the position, and given her a magnificent advantage, not merely over her antagonist, but over her allies, would for him have been a very serious blunder. All Europe, with the exception of England, coincided with him in desiring an immediate termination to a contest which could hardly have been prolonged without elevating the influence of Great Britain as surely as it must have depressed the resources of the Continent. The Peace of Paris was, therefore, resolved upon, and made. It came upon the English people more suddenly, and, if we are to judge of their real sentiments by the subsequent tone of their Press, more disagreeably than the declaration of war itself. Upon the English shipping interest its effects were naturally disastrous. It disorganised all the arrangements that had been made in expectation of a very different state of things, threw vast numbers of vessels at once out of employment, and concurred with the financial troubles of the following year, 1857, to bring about that prostration in the world of navigation of which the present movement in favour of renewed protection to British shipping, is the natural, if not the very intelligent expression.

That the shipowners of Great Britain will fail in their attempt to reverse the policy of the Government for the alleviation of their own temporary distress may be confidently asserted. The question of the relations that the State should bear to the enterprise of its citizens, has been too much argued and too thoroughly ventilated in Great Britain during the last 20 years to permit the expectation of any other result. The shipowners of England must make up their minds to bear the consequences of their own miscalculations, and of the accidents of the world's political history. Misfortunes such as those of which they now complain are the necessary and wholesome correctives of that spirit of speculation which, were it not sometimes severely chastened, would involve the resources of the world in hopeless confusion.

A similar lesson has been read in our own country to many interests which are now making similar efforts to evade the burden of their own acts. We are assured, for instance, that the ironmasters of Pennsylvania are holding a "secret convention" at Philadelphia, for the purpose of opening a crusade upon Congress for the enactment of stringent protective duties upon foreign iron. Involved as they have been in the general misfortunes of the country, by the collapse of the great railway bubbles during the last two years, these discontented gentlemen hope to escape through the capitol from their share of the common destiny.

We can neither wish nor promise them a fortunate event of this energetic though mysterious campaign. Instead of dealing with the outworks of our national prosperity, the public mind is fast turning upon the true citadels of wealth and progress. The country is begining to understand that "the best protection which can be afforded to any branch of industry is the enforcement upon those who manage it of a judicious economy, a rational competition, and a reasonable foresight." The "Hercules" of the Government cannot be constantly called in to save the shoulder of this or that waggoner, whose wheels have been caught in the rut. Our ironmasters, like their great customers, the men of railways, must pluck up courage enough to face the facts of their situation, and find patience enough to await their extrication by natural and legitimate causes.

The immediate depression which now nerves our ironmongers to these vehement demonstrations is intelligible enough. The vast network of rival railways, stretching from the seaboard to the lakes, which a year or eighteen months ago was completed but in part, is now an accomplished fact, and the demand from these enterprises for large supplies of iron has therefore naturally begun to slacken. At the same time, and from the operation in part of the same cause, the demand for fresh supplies from the older roads has fallen off. Struggling under burdens which not even the delusive aid of speculative loans from the banks can long enable them to carry, these roads are compelled to retrench even their necessary expenses, and to suffer their running stock to deteriorate in the face of a fatal competition for an insufficient traffic. No healthy recovery of the iron interest can be looked for, therefore, until, in one way or another, the downward course of our railway property shall be arrested, and a basis of reality substituted for the present fluctuating, perilous, and problematic condition of that property.

Nothing can be sounder than the old proverb which tells us that we cannot eat our cake and have it too. All, and more than all, the resources of our railway companies have been consumed in giving us our railways. The burden of the difference thus sacrificed has yet to be borne by those who wilfully accepted it; and the iron manufacturers must take their share with the rest. In the railway history of Great Britain we may see, as in a mighty mirror, the impending necessity of our own position. In 1845 the railway property of that country, amounting in paid-up capital or deposits to 500,000,000 dollars, was valued in the stock market at 800,000,000 dollars, so that every man who held a dollar in railway stock could command for it nearly two dollars in money. Within four years' time the amount of investments having reached 1,150,000,000 dollars, the stock market valuation had fallen to 550,000,000 dollars, so that every man who then held a dollar of railway stock found himself unable to obtain for it more than 50 cents in money. The weight of this immense depreciation fell upon every interest connected with the railways of Great Britain, to be borne by them like any other incident of extravagant enterprise. The like stern necessity impends now over this country; and it will not be conjured away from any class in the community by the expedient of "secret conventions" for bringing about changes in the tariff, even though those "secret conventions" be held openly in the Press.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On TUESDAY, 31st MAY, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, MARYBOROUGH.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of March. Parish of Maryborough. On the right bank of the River Mary, below the town of Maryborough: Lots 1 and 2, 20 acres; lot 3, 27 acres 3 roods; lot 4, 52 acres; lot 5, 33 acres; lot 6, 32 acres; lot 7, 30 acres; lot 8, 29 acres; lots 9 and 10, 52 acres each; lots 11 and 12, 44 acres each; lot 13, 35 acres; lots 14 and 15, 54 acres each; lot 16, 53 acres; lots 17, 54 acres; lot 18, 50 acres. Lying easterly from the town of Maryborough, near the left bank of the River Mary: Lot 19, 20 acres; lot 20, 37 acres 3 roods 8 perches. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of March. Parish of Maryborough. At Maryborough: Lots 21 to 23, 10 acres each; lots 24 to 27, 5 acres each; lots 28 to 35, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County of March. Parish of Maryborough. Town of Maryborough: Lots 36 to 45, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 46 to 53, 2 roods each. Upset price, £12 per acre.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS and others.—Established upwards of half a century.—HUGHES and SONS, Millstone Makers, Great Dover-street and Swan-street, Borough, London, S.E., beg to call the attention of millers, millwrights, engineers, agricultural machinists, cement manufacturers, distillers, merchants, and others, to their extensive stock of French Burr Millstones, manufactured from a superior brown burr, of quality, workmanship, and finish not to be equalled by any house in England. Also to their stock of French Burrs of various quality and texture, selected by them in person at the best quarries in France, where their choice is unlimited. The extent of their business requiring several thousand burr stones annually more than any other millstone maker in England (as may be seen by reference to the Custom House Shipping List), places them in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them to satisfaction.

H. and S. are also Importers of Peak, Cologne, Granite, and Grindstones, direct from the quarries, and have always on hand at their works a varied assortment of Flour Machines, Smut Machines, Bolting Machines, Separators, Kilns, &c.; Wove Wire, for screen work; Wire Web, for flour cylinders; Improved Square Smut Wire wove by machinery, with rough surface, made to cover any sized cylinder in one sheet; Bolting Cloths; best oak tanned Leather Millbands, well stretched and rivetted at joints; Webbing for elevators; Elevating Buckets; Screw Jacks; Proved-iron Hoisting Chain; Iron and Brass Sheave Blocks; Iron and Slate Provers; Mahogany Staffs; Sack and Heaving Barrows; Cast Steel Mill Bills of finest silver steel; Flour Machine Brushes, made of the best Russian bristles; and all other articles used in mills.

HUGHES and SONS employ none but the best workmen, and wish to draw attention to the fact that, by employing no travellers, thereby avoiding the necessarily high expenses connected therewith, they are in a position to give their customers all the advantages from this circumstance, as well as those arising from adequate capital, combined with practical judgment.

All goods delivered free to wharves or railways in London.

Agents for Sydney—DONALDSON, GRAHAM, and CO., 108, Pitt-street, who have on SALE some of their fine Burr Millstones referred to above, just received.

PATRONISED BY THE FACULTY.—Corns and Bunions effectually cured.—Mr. EBEINSTEIN, Surgeon-Chiropodist. Mr. E. extracts corns, bunions, callosities, &c., and restores deformed nails, or nails grown into the flesh, to their original state without cutting or causing the least pain, on moderate terms. Residence at Mr. Crawford's, grocer, 46, Bourke street, Woolloomooloo.

FLOORCLOTHS, Floorcloths, Floorcloths. — Great Reduction in the Prices of Floorcloths.—The most extensive stock of superior well-seasoned floorcloths in the colony, in every variety of pattern, at 3s. 6d. per square yard. JOHN HILL, jun., and SON, importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street.

N.B. A liberal allowance made to the trade and wholesale purchasers.

NICOLL'S WINTER CLOTHING.— JOHN C. HOPKINS begs to inform the patrons of Messrs. Nicoll's clothing that he has just received a large supply of new goods, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, comprising black cloth, shepherds' check and angola rochforts and sacques; overcoats, ponchos, wadded paletots, tweed talmas, &c., &c. Late Stone and Holle's Tailoring Establishment, 361, George-street.

WINTER DRAPERY, ex late arrivals, ON VIEW, at THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.
Blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, from 10s. 6d. per pair
Ditto, real Witney, all sizes, genuine
Flannels, good quality, 12d., 14d., 16d., 18d., per yar
Ditto, real Welsh
Ditto, ditto gauze
Ditto, Saxony
Ditto, bath coating
Ditto, cricketing—First class goods
French twills, in all shades, 10½d., 12½d. per yard
Tweeds, mixed, plain colours, very cheap
Linseys, striped, all colours, ditto
Gala plaids, from 14d. per yard
All-wool ditto, all the clan tartans, a beautiful assortment for children's wear
Balmoral ditto.
The usual well assorted stock of
Glass cloths — Damask table cloths and slips
Sponge cloths — Dinner napkins
Huckabacks — Tray cloths
Baden towels — Doyleys.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR.—Just received, and now ready for inspection—
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.,
George and Barrack streets.
COATS—Plush, Cheviot, Leamington shape
SACQUES—Diagonal tweed
COATEES—Tweed, Chester shapes
Ditto, Albert Chester
Cloth. Tasmania
Fancy and mixed tweeds
Riding ditto
Steel mixed doeskin (Alberts)
Diagonal and fancy tweed (Carlton)
West of England Regina, Sydenham
WAISTCOATS—Mixed doe riding
Ditto (Melbourne)
Dittto ditto riding
HOSIERY—Scotch lambswool shirts and drawers
Saxony wool ditto
Cashmere ditto
Welsh flannel ditto
Scotch lambs wool half-hose
Ditto ditto (fleecy feet)
Shetland wool, knitted
CRIMEAN SHIRTS, quiet gentlemanly patterns
GLOVES—Cloth, ringwood, vicuna
Fleecy lined buck, and other varieties, including lined kid and dogskin.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

BLACK SILKS.—THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have just received a considerable lot of BLACK SILKS, purchased in the cheapest markets at home, which they are now cutting at the following prices:—

The dress ...	£1	6s.	6d.
Ditto ...	1	8	6
Ditto ...	1	12	6
Ditto ...	1	18	6

Also a new style in black and white check silk
Fancy check silks—37s. 6d. and 42s. the dress.
Silk and Mantle Rooms, George and Barrack streets.

NEW STYLE IN SILK ROBES.—
Colours—Brown and white
Black and puce
Green and black
Green and white
Blue and black
Blue and white.
£3 13s. 6d,
Just opened by THOMSON, SYMONDS, and CO. Show Rooms, Barrack-street.

THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO
George and Barrack streets,
Are now exhibiting AUTUMN and WINTER NOVELTIES, in the following goods, just received per Meteor.

TWEED and WINSEY FLOUNCED ROBES.—These articles will be found on inspection to be different from anything yet imported. They are the latest and most tasteful styles introduced at home; amongst them is a new double skirt, "spaced."
Also,
Check flounced dresses, quite new, 17s. 9d. the dress
CHILDREN'S MANTLES in all sizes, and original shapes, from 15s. 6d. each
LADIES' WINTER JACKETS in various fabrics
LADIES' MANTLES in cloth, tweed, sealskin, velvet, and all the new materials
French MERINOS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d. per yard, all shades.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

LOW PRICED SILKS.—For the present and coming season.—Just opened (bought cheap), a choice lot of Bars and Stripes—
2 guineas, 45s., and
2½ guineas,
The Dress.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

AUTUMN and WINTER NOVELTIES, at Victoria House.
New silks, 37s. 6d. the full dress
Ditto flounced ditto, 55s., 57s. 6d. ditto
Ditto brocaded silks, 2½ guineas
Ditto black silks, 26s. 6d. the full dress
Ditto autumn and winter mantles, 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s.
Children's ditto ditto and jackets, 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.
New velvet mantles, 38s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, embossed, 37s. 6d.
French merinoes, 2s. 6d.
French delaines, in all colours, 13½d.
FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES.

JUST OPENED, 336 Dozen Ladies' Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, only 4s. 10d. per dozen. The Hall, 204, Pitt-street. HENRY WELSH, late George Moore and Co

VELVET MANTLES. VELVET MANTLES.—The newest styles in SILK VELVET MANTLES on view at The Hall, 50 per cent. cheaper than any house in Sydney. An early call is solicited. HENRY WELSH, late George Moore and Co.

TO THE LADIES.—Just opened and ready for inspection, all the new styles, in Cloth MANTLES, "cheap as usual." The Hall, 204, Pitt-street. HENRY WELSH, late George Moore and Co.

DRESSES. DRESSES. DRESSES.—Three Cases of Checked and Flounced DRESSES—beautiful goods "slightly damaged" by sea water, on view to-day, and will be sold cheap. The Hall, 204, Pitt-street. HENRY WELSH, late George Moore and Co.

LADIES' STEEL Skirts in great variety, from 2s. 11d. each, also, Steel Cord, for skirts. The Hall, 204, Pitt-street. HENRY WELSH, late George Moore and Co.

TO THE INHABITANTS of SYDNEY and NEW SOUTH WALES.—The difficulty of obtaining TEA of really fine quality has been long felt by every one who can appreciate the luxury. In catering for the public in this indispensable article of daily consumption, S. Bennett and Co. have found, during their experience as tea dealers in this city, that teas of medium fine quality are rarely imported, — the best, never! The reason assigned by merchants is that they cannot obtain remunerative prices for outlay of capital. Such being the facts, S. B. and Co. having determined to establish a name in this country for the sale of a superior quality of tea, at their own risk and cost, have made arrangements with the well-known tea merchants, Messrs. Brown and Co., Spring-street, for the exclusive importation of a regular supply of such tea as S. B. and Co. know (from long experience as tea dealers in the west of England and some of the first establishments in London) will suit the tastes of all consumers, but of connoisseurs particularly. And they now have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public generally that the first parcel of this tea has arrived per Atalanta, and is, without exception, the finest ever offered in this country. It requires no mixing, being of itself a combination of great strength, with fine pekoe souchong flavour. Large consumers will find this to be the most economical tea, one-half the quantity being sufficient to produce a better infusion than the tea generally sold. The truth of these assertions may be easily proved by a trial, which is respectfully solicited by

S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

TEA.—The most choice and superlative mixture of BLACK TEAS in Sydney.—HANKS and COMPANY fearlessly assert they are selling at the present time Teas of a character never surpassed in the colony of New South Wales. The peculiar blending of certain proportions of the finest of the present season's growth produces a beverage remarkable for its richness and fine delicate flavour; the price being moderate, viz., 2s. 6d. per lb., places it in the reach of all classes.
HANKS and COMPANY, proprietors.
Australian Tea Mart, opposite the Market.

HANKS and COMPANY'S superlative Australian Mixture, being a combination of the choicest kinds of BLACK and GREEN TEAS. The intrinsic excellence of this Tea is in the admixture. The knowledge of the quality that each variety possesses, with a judicious blending of the same, has enabled Hanks and Company to surmount a difficulty generally felt in Sydney to obtain this article in as high a state of perfection as in England; knowing that nothing can surpass this superior article, they with confidence recommend it to the public of Sydney. The price, only 2s. 6d. per lb., makes it available to all classes of consumers.
HANKS and COMPANY, proprietors.
Australian Tea Mart, opposite the Markets.

ON SALE.—
Pearl barley, in 1 cwt. casks
Bath bricks, in small casks
Red herrings, in 2 dozen tins
Winfield's iron bedsteads
Fine flour, of superior quality
Best bran.
SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., 12, Barrack-street. Sydney.

CORN SHELLERS, to Thrash and Clean 150 Bushels per day. Also,
Ploughs, scarifiers, winnowing machines
Horse power thrashing machine
Wood and cane seat chairs, 1-dozen cases
Office and rocking chairs
Clocks—every variety imported
Children's dining and low chairs
S. HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

PLOUGHS. PLOUGHS. PLOUGHS.—Wilkie's and Gray's East Lothian, Lanarkshire, and Tweeddale wrought-iron ploughs
Richmond and Chandler's chaff machines, cutting imphee, sorghum, and sugarcane of all sizes
Ransome and Sims' ploughs, chaff-cutters, and field-rollers
Smith and Co.'s, Barrett, Exhall, and Andrews', and Ransome and Sims' threshing machines, &c., &c.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, manufacturers' agents, 115, York-street, one door from King-street

FOR SALE, an excellent GOAT and KID. Apply A. TORNING, Pitt-street North.

EX CANAAN and WATERLOO.—
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Ardouin's ditto, ditto
Burnett's old tom, stoppered bottles
Port wine, in quarter-casks
Champagne, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Tennent's stout, in prime condition
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.; lead pipe, ½ and ¾ inch
Red lead, litharge, putty, lampblack
Blue black, ultramarine, assorted colours
Foster's ploughshares moulds, 10 to 15 lbs.
Gilpin's cart arms, bullock chains
Glue, alum, tartaric acid
Belmont and Ogleby's sperm candles
Colza oil and turpentine, in 5 gallon drums
I.N.E. and saloon matches, in 25 gross cases.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE.—Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX, SDC, SDX, SDXX, DC, DX, DXX
Braziers' copper, iron wire, all sizes
Sheet brass, tinsmiths' mountings.
At FOY'S, Hamilton-lane.

CHINESE CRACKERS on SALE at D. and S. M. LEVI'S, 237, Pitt-street.

MINMI COLLIERY, Hexham.—The Price of Coals, at the shoots, Hexham, is twelve shillings per ton, with quick despatch. JAMES and ALEX. BROWN. Newcastle, March 14th. Or to their agents in Sydney, JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

COALS AFLOAT, from Minmi mines, in cargoes of 50 to 100 tons. J. MALCOLM and CO.

SEED OATS, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; Cape Barley, 3s. 6d.; Maize, 4s. FERRIS'S Stores, 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

PRIME TABLE POTATOES, from New Zealand. FERRIS'S Stores, 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the balance of the cargo to land, ex Jacoba Helena, from Rotterdam,—
100 prime Westphalia hams
1000 cases, crowing cock brand, geneva
500 ditto, JDKZ ditto, ditto
490 ditto, key ditto, ditto
400 half-cases, key and JDKZ ditto, ditto
150 boxes Gouda cheese
150 ditto Derby ditto
25 cases loaf ditto
115 ditto refined loaf sugar
270 demijohns white beans
5 cases maccaroni
3 ditto vermicelli
10 ditto I.N.E. matches
5600 black and white marble paving slabs
100 cases ditto mantelpieces, &c.
6 tombstones.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR SALE.—To land, ex Cannan, Nimroud, General Wyndham, and Viscount Canning.
Morlee Cox and Co.'s ale and porter
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s No. 3, Burton ale
Port and sherry wines in quarter-casks
Rum, 30 per cent o.p.
Geneva
Pale cognac brandy, in 1 dozen cases
Tin plates, 1 c. 1 x & 1 xx
Muntz's patent metal, 18 to 28 oz.
Morewood and Rogers' galvanised iron tiles
Tupper and Carr's plain and corrugated galvanised iron
Sheet lead, 3 to 7 lbs.
Colza oil, in barrels
Boiled and raw linseed oil, in barrels
Bottled fruits, Hill and Ledger's
Jams, 1 lb. tins, assorted, ditto
Red herrings, 2 dozen tins, ditto;
Mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb., ditto
Vinegar, quarts, ditto
Pickles, pints, assorted, ditto,
Cheshire cheese
Paper hangings, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

BASS' No. 3 BURTON ALE, of the new brewing, now landing, ex Omar Pasha and Meteor, FOR SALE, by the undersigned. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

MILNER'S Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests and Boxes on SALE by the undersigned. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street.

MARR'S Fire and Thief Proof Iron Safes on SALE by the undersigned. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street.

QUARTZ.—Quartz MACHINERY of every description made to order. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry.

LADIES' KID BOOTS, Davis' best quality, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Commerce Hall, 788, George-street South.

FOR SALE, a portable Office Box; price £5. Apply 19, Bathurst-street West.

FOR SALE, a remarkably handsome horse; age, rising four; colour, grey; very quiet to ride, and perfect in temper. This horse was selected up the country for the present owner, and may now be seen on application to the STOREKEEPER of Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., Spring-street.

OREGON TIMBER.—The cargo ex Eli Whitney now landing. It is sound, square, full cut, and from 20 to 60 feet long. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

CLEAR WHITE PINE in LOG.—This splendid cargo, ex India, of all sizes, and in lengths up to 80 feet, will be for inspection in a few days. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

BRIGHT and Ormolu full REGISTER STOVES.—The undersigned have just received a quantity of very superior bright and ormolu full register stoves, complete with two sets bars, steel ashpan, with radiating bars, ormolu and bright fenders and fireirons. Also,
A large assortment of half and full register stoves of all sizes, from the cheapest to the very best quality
Shop, office, and hall stoves
Kitchen ranges and cooking stoves
Copper and galvanized iron boilers, &c.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sydney Foundry, 442, George-street.

MUNTZ'S METAL, from 14 ozs. upwards, and Patent Sheathing Felt, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

WINDOW GLASS, now landing, and on SALE.—

10 x 8,	14 x 12,	22 x 18
12 x 10,	18 x 12,	24 x 18
14 x 10,	18 x 14,	26 x 20
16 x 10,	20 x 14,	28 x 20
16 x 12,	20 x 16,	30 x 22
16 x 14,	22 x 16,	26 x 24.

L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

HEIFERS.—For SALE, at Newstead, Bringelly, choice well-bred Heifers, suitable for the Illawarra dairies. J. H. LOWE.

FOR SALE.—
400 fat wethers, 3 to 4 years old
600 store ewes, 1 to 4 ditto
deliverable at Emeu Plains.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO CARCASS BUTCHERS.—For SALE by the undersigned one or two lots of prime Fat Sheep. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

STORE CATTLE.—Mr. W. FULLAGAR has for Private SALE, a choice lot of STORE CATTLE, about fifty head, from one of the best herds in the colony.

400 CASKS Portland and Roman Cement; Plaster of Paris; Fire Bricks. R. WYNNE.

70,000 SLATES; Lead Pipe; Galvanized Iron; Zinc, &c. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

95,000 FEET Baltic and American FLOORING, LINING, &c. GOODLET & CO.

20,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon Logs and Deals, all sizes. GOODLET and CO.

GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills, are prepared, by means of their machinery, to execute orders for carpenters' and joiners' work, at reasonable rates. American doors and sashes always on hand.

95,000 FEET Clear Pine, assorted thicknesses, GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

CEDAR.—GOODLET and CO, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street, having added to their machinery a large Vertical Frame for sawing cedar, are prepared to supply orders at reasonable rates.

CIRCULAR QUAY TIMBER YARD.—
300,000 feet American pine, of every description
100,000 feet pitch pine, ½, 1 inch, 1¼, and 1½ T. and G.
150,000 feet colonial hardwood, cedar, shingles, &c.
100,000 feet Baltic deals, every thickness and length
Doors, sashes, skirting, architraves, moulding, in great varieties, at greatly reduced prices.
W. H. ROLFE.

TIMBER WHARF, Bathurst-street. — BRANCH YARD, Sydney Railway Terminus.
300,000 feet colonial hardwood, shingles, laths, &c.
250,000 ditto American pine, all sizes and descriptions
130,000 ditto Baltic deals, steam-cut to order, cedar, &c.
90,000 best Bangor slates, battens, &c.
Ironbark posts, rails, palings, and spokes, blue gum felloes, &c.
Doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, &c.
WILLIAM JOLLY and CO. (late Scott and Jolly.)

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH WIRE.—FRITH and PAYTEN have for private SALE, a quantity of Galvanized Iron Telegraph WIRE, No. 6 gauge. Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, and 156, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED ROOFING.— GARLAND and BINGHAM, agents for John Hamilton, junior, have FOR SALE a large quantity of his very superior Galvanized Roofing, manufactured expressly to suit the colony, for covering dwelling houses, stores, woolsheds, barns, &c., in long lengths.
A regular supply of Roofing, and Wire, suitable for fencing, to arrive every month.
115, York-street.

15,000 PRIME STORE WETHERS. Ages, 2 to 4 years.
GARLAND and BINGHAM have received instructions to SELL—
15,000 prime store wethers, deliverable anywhere on the Darling or Lower Murray.
Darling Downs sheep, from picked flocks.
10,000 head of store cattle, deliverable anywhere this side of Moama, in lots to suit purchasers.
115, York-street.

TO FARMERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.— GARLAND and BINGHAM, Agents for the best manufacturers of agricultural implements, &c., are now landing—
Wilkie's East Lothian, Lanarkshire, and Tweedale ploughs
Gray's, Anderson's, Johnson's, and other celebrated Scotch makers' ploughs
Ransome and Sim's, Howard, Brother's, and Wedlake's English ploughs
Richmond and Chandler's chaffcutters, for horse, steam, or hand-power
Threshing machines by many different makers, &c., &c.
115, York-street, one door from King-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.— GARLAND and BINGHAM have FOR SALE the following Stations:—
No. 1.—A very superior Fattening Station, estimated to carry 30,000 sheep, within easy distance of Deniliquin and Melbourne markets, Lachlan district.
No. 2.—A very compact Sheep Run, also in the Lachlan, without stock; superior country; free from disease. Terms easy. 50,000 acres.
No. 3.—A moderate sized run in the Murrumbidgee district, well suited for sheep or cattle, well grassed and watered.
No. 4—A really good cattle station, in the Bligh district, near Belar, with 1400 head of superior cattle, and every requisite for a homestead.
No. 5—One of the principal cattle stations in New England, with 2000 prime cattle, and run for 4000 head. Improvements very complete.
No. 6.—A Balonne station, with frontage to that river. It adjoins Mr. Hale's well-known run of Yarnbrough.
No. 7 and 8.—Choice Stations in the Lachlan district, well grassed and watered; highly improved; run for 2500 head of cattle, or a proportionate number of sheep; sound box and ironbark country.
Plans and particulars may be had at our offices, King-street; or at those of our agents, Messrs. CHARLES EDWARDS and Co., Deniliquin and Melbourne.

STORE SHEEP for SALE.—1200 wethers, in excellent condition, 3½ and 2½ years old; also 500 old ewes, in good order. Delivery to be taken on the station. Apply to DONALD GUNN, at Burnimal, district of Maneroo.

FIRST-CLASS RAMS.—The undersigned having purchased from Messrs. Kent and Weinholt (successors of Messrs. Hope and Ramsay), the whole of the Rosalie Plains Rams, so well-known and esteemed, will be happy to part with a portion of them to early applicants. Apply to the undersigned, at the station, Tarong, Burnett Inn, or to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Sydney.
GEORGE CLAPPERTON.

FOR Private SALE, one of the handsomest and most perfect paced Saddle HORSES in the colony, suitable for an officer or gentleman in town. Apply to PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, auctioneers, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, two HOUSES, newly built, and one COTTAGE, in Charles-street; water laid on. Enquire at No. 24, Bourke-street-lane, Woolloomooloo Bay.

THE PICK OF NEWTOWN.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, that well known valuable piece of land, fronting the Newtown Road, on either side of the Methodist Chapel and school-house, opposite Webster's store, Nobbs', Railway Inn, &c.; also allotments, fronting Wilson-street, opposite the grounds of LINTHORPE, the property of R. M. ROBEY, Esq. Title, perfect and indisputable. Terms, very liberal. For plan of the property and full particulars, apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE, on the North Shore, known as Muston's Cottage, and near the Church, with about a quarter of an acre of Ground attached. Also, in Bligh-street, a piece of GROUND, adjoining the Cottages of W. Thurlow, Esq., well adapted for the erection thereon of merchant stores, or a respectable town residence. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the BUSINESS now carried on by the undersigned as general storekeepers at Morpeth; together with the premises, stock-in-trade, household furniture, and effects. This business is too well-known to require comment; it has now been established nearly six years, and there is already on the premises every requisite convenience for carrying on a large and profitable business without any preliminary outlay. It is a first-rate opportunity for any one possessed of a small capital to step into a large connexion, and so secure a very profitable concern. A satisfactory reason will be given for its disposal. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Pitt-street, Sydney, 15th April, 1859.

FOR SALE, a well-known and extensive Wholesale WINE and SPIRIT TRADE, SODAWATER, GINGERBEER, and CORDIAL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, situated in the town of Parramatta, at present conducted by P. Miller, who is desirous of retiring from the business. This is a first-rate opening for a good business man, to whom liberal terms will be given. To intending purchasers the undersigned will produce his books for examination to prove the amount of business done. For particulars apply to P MILLER, Parramatta.

FOR SALE, a delightful Family RESIDENCE, North Shore, containing drawing, dining, and four bed rooms, kitchen, scullery, and wine cellars; stands on three-quarters of an acre of ground. Gardens laid out; well and pump, fowl yard, &c. Terms, moderate. Apply to A. TORNING, Pitt-street North.

MEDALLION PORTRAITS of his Excellency the Governor-General and late George Robert Nichols, Esq., M.P., by WM. LORANDO JONES, for SALE, at Mr. BALDWIN'S, carver and gilder, Hunter-street.

ENGLISH FIREWORKS. — Just unpacked, a small assortment of English Fireworks, at CROUCH'S Bazaar.

LOOK HERE! Look Here! Look Here! Look Here!—The best quality of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, and Lamb, at the lowest prices.

	s.	d.	
Hind quarters of mutton ...	0	3½	per lb.
Fore quarters of mutton ...	0	2½	"
By the whole or half sheep ...	0	3	"
Mutton chops ...	0	4	"
Roasting beef ...	0	2½	"
Boiling beef ...	0	2	"
Corned beef ...	0	1½	"
Beef steaks ...	0	2	"
Rump steaks ...	0	3	"
Beef sausages ...	0	2	"
Pork sausages ...	0	4	"
German sausages ...	0	4	"
Black pudding ...	0	3	"
Pork ...	0	7½	"
Veal ...	0	4	"
Ox tongues ...	1	6	
Hind quarters of lamb ...	3	6	
Fore quarters of lamb ...	2	6	

PHILIP M'CARROLL, wholesale and retail butcher, corner of Cleveland-street and Botany Road, Redfern.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT, William-st., three doors from Yurong-street, near the Museum.—F. KOSTEN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a new Grocery Establishment, with an entirely new stock of groceries, and at such prices as will enable him to sell at the lowest rate. F. K. trusts that, by supplying none but superior articles and at Sydney prices, he will receive a share of their patronage.

SEED TIME.—Seed Barley, Cape Barley—a beautiful sample. WALKER and SON, York-street.

BILLIARD TABLE for SALE.—One of Thurston's, second-hand, with all its appointments complete. Apply to Mr. E. SAMUELLS, Golden Fleece, George and King streets.

CHINESE CRACKERS and English Fireworks, at reduced prices, at CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-st.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES and WORK BOXES. French Glove Depôt, 10, Hunter-street.

SAUSAGE MACHINE, with fillers (portable), 7. GRIFFITHS, 584, George-street South.

FOR SALE, a PONY PHAETON. HOLT, M'CORMACK, and ANGUS, Carriage Bazaar, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome and powerful COB, thoroughly broken to harness, and can be highly recommended. Apply to C. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL a Bay HORSE, 14 hands high; in rather poor condition, broken to harness, only £5, at 43, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND ARROWROOT in 4 lb., 6 lb., and 12 lb. packets, at 9d. per lb. STEPHEN NUTTER, Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street.

GALVANISED IRON and ZINC WORKS, N.B., 92, from 98, South Head Road.—J. I. ADAMS takes this opportunity to thank the public for their kind patronage hitherto, and to inform them, owing to the increase of business, he has been induced to remove to larger premises, where every article in the trade will be manufactured at lowest possible prices. Storekeepers and the trade supplied.

TANKS, any size, of Galvanised iron; Smoky Chimneys, various remedies. J. I. ADAMS. N.B., 92, from 98, South Head Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Gig or Saddle Mare.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome black mare, six years old, stands 15 hands 2 inches high, good action, perfectly quiet in saddle or harness.

Horse, Dogcart, and Harness.
The property of J. J. Falconer, Esq., leaving for England.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from J. J. Falconer, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A horse, dogcart, and harness.

Wesleyan Fancy Bazaar.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at the new Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the fancy articles remaining from the bazaar, comprising bead and worsted work, children's dresses, and a variety of useful and ornamental things too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.

FURNITURE.
Large Unreserved Sale.

Preliminary Notice to the Trade and Householders.
The last shipment of these well-appreciated Importations.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers (Messrs. J. Davis and Co.) to sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, Pitt-street (now landing), on as early day as possible, ex Canaan,
The largest shipment of furniture ever imported to this colony.

Preliminary Notice.
Large Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.
143 Trunks, now landing.
From the celebrated makers,
Bostock and Co.'s
Lloyd and Co.'s
Homan and Co.'s.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell on an early day next week, the above shipments of seasonable boots and shoes.
Entirely without reserve.
Particulars in a future issue.

Brushware and Broom Handles
Baskets and Hassocks
Cutlery
Chamois Skins
Ironmongery, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd May, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the above goods.
Particulars in a future issue.

Positive Sale of First-class Wines, in Wood and Bottle, Spirits, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN have the pleasure of announcing to the Wine and Spirit Trade, Hotel Keepers, and others, that they are instructed by the importers (who have determined to close the shipments) to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned superior liquors—

PORT WINE.
Ex Snapdragon,
13 pipes fine port wine
18 hogsheads ditto ditto
49 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Ex Isca,
51 quarter-casks Graham's finest old vintage port.
Ex Freetrader,
9 hogsheads Cockburn's treble diamond very superior port wine
66 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
186 cases ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Commodore Perry,
18 hogsheads Hunt's double diamond port wine
36 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.

SHERRIES.
Ex Wave of Life,
24 hogsheads Brerdon's very superior (triangle over double grapes and VP conjoined) sherry
17 quarter-casks ditto ditto
4 butts ditto ditto ditto
4 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
52 quarter-casks (P over treble grapes) ditto ditto ditto
39 ditto very choice pale old sherry
21 hogsheads good sherry
200 cases London-bottled ditto.

SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
10 hogsheads Martell's and Hennessey's dark and pale brandy
16 ditto Ardouin's very old ditto
20 quarter-casks superior ditto
13 puncheons finest Demerara rum, 33 o.p.
38 hogsheads ditto ditto, ditto
6 ditto Browning's old tom
6 ditto London gin
6 ditto geneva
500 cases superior pale cognac
100 ditto fine champagne
200 ditto geneva
500 ditto old tom
290 ditto claret, very superior
20 hogsheads superior Scotch whisky
47 quarter-casks ditto ditto
200 cases Islay ditto
200 casks Marzetti's ale
300 ditto Dunbar's ditto and stout
250 ditto Robert Porter and Co.'s ditto
67 ditto Hibbert's ale
50 ditto ditto porter
60 ditto Marrion's ale
80 ditto Jones' ditto, very fine
40 hogsheads fine draught ale
80 cases best bitters
7 ditto absynthe, finest quality.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

To Basket Makers and others.
Invoice of Baskets, just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of fancy baskets
Square market baskets, in nests
Ditto ditto, covered
Plate baskets
Nests linen baskets.
Terms, cash.

To Dealers, Hawkers, Marine Store Buyers, and others.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street,
A general variety of groceries, crockery, ironmongery, boots and shoes, case of surgical instruments, 17 lignum vitæ balls, suitable for a bowling alley; 2 bedsteads, cheffoniers, tables, cedar and other chairs, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
The above will be sold to the highest bidder, the proprietor giving up the business.

FRIDAY'S Stock Sale.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, on THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock,
20 prime fat calves, from M'Cormick's celebrated Cleveland herd
10 ditto, per rail
20 fat pigs.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Produce and Stock Sale.

THIS DAY, 29th April, at half-past 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street, in lots,
A few tons of fine fresh flour
600 bushels very prime maize
200 ditto ditto seed oats
50 bags of fresh bran
100 bags of pollard
20 hides of very prime bacon
A lot of pigs cheeks
9 tins of prime honey
1 large cask of ditto
A lot of beeswax
Lucerne hay, &c., &c.
At 12 o'clock,
Hides and sheepskins
Horses, good in saddle and harness
A prime lot of fat calves, 888 and other brands
Fat pigs, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

REMEMBER.—The North Shore VILLA LOTS will be SOLD THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms of Messrs. STUBBS and CO.

THOSE who really wish to invest a few pounds judiciously, should attend the SALE of the ALLOTMENTS, near the Willoughby Cascade, North Shore.

FOR SALUBRITY and SCENERY, nothing to equal the suburb of North Shore.

Newtown.
Further particulars of the genteel Cottage, with outhouses, grounds, &c., situate on a pleasant eminence overlooking the undulating country, diversified by villas, stretching towards Botany, and the rich lands trending along Cook's River, which

STUBBS and CO. have received positive instructions to sell at their Rooms by public auction, THIS DAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
The dwelling-house, composed of brick, contains entrance-hall, drawing, dining, and bedrooms; is surrounded by a fine verandah, spouted, and communicating with a large tank, securely covered, on which is an iron pump, within a few feet of the kitchen.
The outhouses, of similar material as the dwelling, are stable, coachhouse, with servants' room above, laundry, with copper and brick oven; also a slabbed floor building, used as a piggery and cow shed.
The proprietor, indeed, has spared no expence to make it a snug home for a moderate family; and the two acres of land (some time since under a high state of cultivation), which will be given in, cannot but strike the minds of discerning buyers that it is a kind of property not often to be obtained.
The neighbouring residences are a sufficient guarantee for position.
Plan at Rooms.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The Elevated Villa Lots,
NEWTOWN,
are contiguous to the residence referred to in another advertisement, and will be sold by

STUBBS and CO., at the Rooms, THIS DAY, April 29th, 1859, at 11 o'clock.
Plan at the Rooms, and
Terms, liberal.
☞ On two of the lots, having a frontage to the high road, leading to Petersham, Canterbury, and the country still to be developed in that direction, are two comfortable little tenements, suitable for workmen who may be engaged in the neighbourhood. Not ten minutes' walk from the terminus.

North Shore.
"Breathes there the man"
whose romantic taste in the selection of a villa spot, does not at once point to the uplands forming the northern margin of the harbour of Port Jackson?

In introducing property in this locality to the attention of those requiring some charming retreat from the din and toil of daily city life,

STUBBS and CO. feel that their feeble attempt at description would but faintly convey, to the stranger of the most imaginative mind, the transcendently delightful views and (somewhat of more importance) invigorating air which greet the senses shortly after crossing the Ferry. The eye wanders over a wide range of hill, dell, glade, and glen, amongst which is seen, from the lots for sale, the Willoughby Cascade, visited in throngs by holiday-keepers, the placid bays and noble headlands powerfully contributing to the scenery. There are only twelve allotments of about an acre each, having frontages to Government roads, one of which is just the place for the erection of a tavern or refreshment room.
N.B.—As a kind of investment for posterity, choice sites, such as the above, are not offered every day, and any man who has £20 or £30 to spare should secure a portion of this property.
Plan, with full particulars and liberal terms, at sale.
Title, grant from the Crown.
Day of Sale, THIS DAY, 29th April.
at 11 o'clock.

RENTALS and
COMMERCIAL SITES.
ESSEX and GLOUCESTER STREETS.

STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, opposite Hunter street, on MONDAY, May 2nd, at o'clock,
All that valuable mercantile property situate at the corner of Essex and Gloucester streets, in the rear of which are erected EIGHT BRICK HOUSES, and several other tenements, producing a rental of nearly £200 PER ANNUM.
Both frontages are vacant, elevated, and ready for the erection of mercantile stores, offices, &c.; the naturally dry cellarage being unsurpassed.
It is now the ONLY CHEAP PROPERTY of its class in the market; will be subdivided into four lots, to suit the means of those actively engaged in trade, and sold without regard to really intrinsic value.
Title, unexceptionable.
Full particulars at sale.

Most Unquestionably the Pick of Sydney.
Vacant Land, Bligh-street.

STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from W. Thurlow, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having 59 feet 5 inches frontage to Bligh-street, by a depth of 111½ feet on the north, and 117½ feet on the south side, between the houses of W. Thurlow and the property of John Smith, Esqrs.
☞ Much could be said respecting this valuable site, but any intelligent man will at once see, upon reviewing it, that for mercantile position, combining the extraordinary advantage of its adaptability for a respectable residence, it is unsurpassed; the locality advancing in stateliness and uniformity of erections which stamp it foremost in the progress of city property.
Plan, particulars, and terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Ironfounders, Ship Chandlers, and others.
Hot-air Stoves, &c.

MONDAY, 2nd May, 1859.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day,
An invoice of stoves, as under,
Hot-air stoves, assorted sizes
W. P. cabin stoves, 8 and 10 inch
Office stoves
Flat top shop stoves, &c., &c.
The attention of the trade and private buyers is requested to this unreserved sale of superior stoves, just arrived in time for the approaching winter season.
On view at the Mart on morning of sale.

Seeds.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in assorted lots,
Globe onion seed, curled parsley
Battersea cabbage, imperial brocoli
Brussels sprouts, lettuce, sea-kale
Radish, celery, carrot, and other seeds.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. N. Dunn.
By order of the Official Assignee, J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land, containing 4 a. 1 r. 25 p., part of Newton's Grant, in the parish of Botany, on the eastern side of the road separating it from Mr. R. J. Want's property, a short distance in a north-east direction from Mr. Hollinshed's estate, having a frontage to the road which bounds that estate on the eastern side.
Abstract of title, and sketch of the land, showing its relative position to other properties, may be seen at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, &c.

Sale on FRIDAY NEXT, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Congou Tea, in half-chests and boxes
Hyson Twankay, in boxes
Sardines, in half-boxes
Liverpool Salt
Java Rice, in small mats
Wotherspoon's Confectionary.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Congou teas, in halves and boxes
Hyson Twankay, in boxes
Sardines in half boxes
Liverpool salt
Java Rice, in small mats
Wotherspoon's confectionary
And sundry other goods, too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale.

Hardware and Cutlery.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Virginie, Prehn, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, May 2nd, at 11 o'clock, at the City Mart,
No. 9598, one cask, containing
Brass paste jiggers, town pincers
Iron bed keys, tinned bottling wire
Turnscrews, Colt's bits
Ivory handle waterloo balance knives and forks
Ditto knives only
Ivory handle oval rim knives and forks
Ditto dessert ditto
White bone rim handle ditto
Cards scissors, assorted
Wharncliffe and assorted knives
Double and single stag pocket knives, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, Beer.

TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1859.

Ale and Porter, first brands, in bulk and bottle; Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Old Tom, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of liquors as above, full particulars in to-morrow's issue.
Terms at sale.

Town of Gladstone, Port Curtis.

Three Allotments, secured at the first Government Sale, and in choice spots for the erection of Business Premises, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, by order and account of the Executors of the late Allan M'Gan, Esquire,
Three allotments of land, as sold at the first Government sale.
First—Lot No. 23 of section 2, per Government plan
Second—Lot No. 24 of section 2, per ditto ditto
Third—Lot No. 19 of section 3. This lot is within 400 yards of the anchorage, being at the corner of Tarroon and Auckland streets.
At the same time will be sold, to close the accounts of the estate,
10 allotments in the seaport town of Ulladulla. And,
3 allotments at Hunter's Hill, having water frontage to Lane Cove River, comprising about 8 acres, well situated for the erection of genteel villas.
Plans at the City Mart.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

1280 Acres of Land, at Kurrajong.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day, to be named in a future advertisement,
A valuable Farm, of 1280 acres of land, at the Kurrajong, unimproved, granted by the Crown to Mrs. Kerr, many years since. It is in the neighbourhood of Mr. Wilshire's and other improved estates.
☞ This part of the colony is now rising into importance and anxiously sought after, not only on account of the richness of the land, but the salubrity of the climate.
Plans are in preparation, and when completed the day of sale will be fixed.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. James Richards.
By Order of John Morris, Esq., the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, allotments 119 and 120 of section 4 on the plan of the Kingston Estate, as sold by Thomas Holt, Esq., commencing at the point of intersection of the north-west side of Albemarle-street, with the north-east side of Regent-street, and bounded on the south-west by 82 feet 6 inches, at the north-east side of Regent-street, being north 30 degrees west; on the north-west by a lane 16 feet 6 inches wide, bearing east 30 degrees, north 74 feet 3 inches; on the north-east by the south-west boundary of lot 121, bearing south 30 degrees, east 82 feet 6 inches; and on the south-east by 74 feet 3 inches of the north-west side of Albemarle-street, bearing west 30 degrees south to the point of commencement.
On these allotments are erected two houses, with outbuildings, which will be more particularly described in a future advertisement.
For particulars of title reference may be made to JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Pitt-street, solicitor.
Terms at sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 5th of May, at 11 o'clock,
By order of the Executors in the estate of the late A. M'GAA, Esq.,
Four villa allotments, at Hunter's Hill, ten minutes walk from the steam ferry, with frontage to Lane Cove.
Each of the allotments has 2½ chains frontage to the Government Road leading to the steam ferry, from which they are distant from half to three-quarters of a mile, and a like frontage to the waters of Lane Cove, with a depth varying on the west from 9½ chains to 6 chains 70 links on the east. The frontages to Lane Cove have deep water alongside for wharves, and near the water is a rocky ledge on which are good sites for houses; through the middle of the allotments, a cliff, varying from 8 to 18 feet in height, extends in an east and west direction, dividing the lower part of the ground from the table land on the south, which affords beautiful and extensive views of Lane Cove and Parramatta River, Port Jackson, and Sydney; and is well adapted for horticultural purposes.
Recently this part of the Hunter's Hill has become a favourite residence. The new and elegant dwelling of the French Consul, and other romantic villas, are in the neighbourhood. There is also a highly respectable ladies' school, and a church is about to be erected on the piece of ground granted by D. N. Joubert, Esq. The steamers call at the wharf four times a day going up, and three times coming down, rendering the situation very eligible for business people.

	A.	R.	P.
Allotment No. 1 contains ...	2	2	0
Ditto ditto 2 ditto ...	2	0	0
Ditto ditto 3 ditto ...	1	3	8
Ditto ditto 4 ditto ...	1	2	32

Title satisfactory. Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Primo Colonial Cheese.

For Sale by Auction THIS MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
46 very superior colonial cheese.
Terms at sale.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
About 10 tons Liverpool salt.
Terms at sale.

Jams and Jellies, Confectionary, Red Herrings, White Herrings, Codfish, Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Irish Pork, Vinegar in quarter-casks, &c., &c.
Ex Canaan, Viscount Canning, Meteor, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
Choice parcels of groceries, &c., lately arrived, comprising
25 cases Wotherspoon's assorted confectionary
45 cases, each 6 dozen, 1 lb. jams, Hill and Ledger's assorted jams
5 ditto, ditto 6 ditto, 1 lb. jams and jellies
5 ditto, ditto 4 ditto, 2 lb. ditto ditto
50 ditto, ditto ½ ditto, 14 lb. tins, pickled codfish
50 half-barrels white herrings
25 cases fresh lobsters, in 1 lb. tins
35 ditto ditto herrings, in 2 lb. ditto
5 ditto ditto salmon, in 1 lb. ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto, in 2 lb. ditto
50 ditto 1 lb. oysters
20 ditto, 2 lb. ditto
50 firkins herrings
50 half-barrels ditto
50 barrels prime Irish mess pork
30 quarter-casks superior vinegar
5 barrels pearl barley
20 bales new Kent hops
20 cases Chinese preserved ginger, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber, Spruce Deals
Bangor Slates, &c.

Clearance Sale, on Botts' Wharf, THIS DAY, 29th April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Botts' Wharf, THIS DAY, 29th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
450 spruce deals, 7 x 3, 9 x 3, 11 x 3, 9 to 17 feet long.
HOBART TOWN TIMBER.
Market-cut quartering, 3 x 2, 8 to 16 feet long
Ditto joists, 5 x 3, 10 to 15 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, 6 x 3, 10 to 16 ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, 7 x 3, 15 feet long
Full-cut joists, 4 x 4, 6 x 4, 8 x 4, 8 x 3, 6 x 3, 12 to 16 feet long
18,000 5-feet palings.
Bangor slates—
16 x 8, 18 x 10
20 x 10, 22 x 12
24 x 12.
The above will be sold without the least reserve, to clear the wharf.
Terms at sale.

69 Bags Mauritius Counter Sugars.
Slightly Damaged.
Ex Thames, from Mauritius.

For Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, 29th April.
To close the Shipment.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Thames, slightly damaged,
69 bags Mauritius sugars.
Without reserve, to close the shipment.
Terms at sale.

Guiness's Dublin Stout.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Meteor, Captain Luby, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THIS MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 28th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Meteor.
Damaged by sea water.
100 cases, each 3 dozen, Guiness's extra stout, viz.,
39 cases slightly damaged
61 ditto much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Empty Oil and Water Casks.
Per French Whaler Nil.
By Order of the French Consul.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the French Consul to sell by auction, on the east end of the Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
About 250 empty French oak oil and water casks, various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Stores and Whaling Apparatus of the French whaler Nil.
By order of the French Consul.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the French Consul to sell by auction, on the east side of the Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
The stores and whaling apparatus of the whaler Nil, viz.:—
16 casks biscuits
ditto rope
22 barrels beef and pork
11 firkins butter
11 boxes paint
38 bundles hoop iron
4 cauldrons for oil
2 brass funnels
Lot of whaling apparatus, lines, harpoons, &c.
Terms at sale.

American Lumber, Laths, Doors, Sashes, &c.
The entire Cargo of the barque Crusader, from New York.

1 and 1¼ inch Pitch Pine Flooring
1 inch Pitch Pine, planed one side
Pitch Pine Weatherboards
1¼, 1½, 1¾, and 2 inch White Pine, planed one side
White Pine Wide Shelving
½ inch ditto Lining
1 inch Spruce Pine Ceiling or Flooring
White Spruce Pine Battens
Masons' Laths
Doors and Glazed Window Sashes
Portland Cement.

To Timber Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Builders, and Contractors.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by public auction, on the Circular Quay, on MONDAY, 2nd May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Crusader, from New York, comprising 400,000 feet selected American lumber, a superior assortment of doors, sashes, &c., &c.
Comprising the following descriptions, viz.,
1-inch pitch pine, planed one side and one edge, 11 to 16 inches wide, 10 to 13 feet long
1-inch pitch pine ceiling or flooring boards, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 6 inches wide, 18 to 20 feet long
1¼-inch pitch pine flooring boards, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 6 inches wide, 16 to 35 feet long
Pitch pine weatherboards, planed one side and both edges, 6 inches wide, in bundles of 12 pieces each, 10 to 24 feet long
1¼-inch clear white pine, planed one side and one edge, 12 to 16 feet long
1½-inch clear white pine, planed one side and one edge, 12 to 16 feet long
1¾-inch clear white pine, planed one side and one edge, 12 to 16 feet long
2-inch clear white pine, planed one side and one edge, 12 to 16 feet long
Merchantable 1-inch white pine wide shelving boards, planed one side and both edges, 10 to 13 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long
½-inch clear white pine, planed one side, 10 inches wide, 12 to 14 feet long
1-inch clear white spruce pine flooring or ceiling, tongued and grooved, and planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide
Clear white spruce pine battens, 3 x 1, 13 feet long, uniform thickness
Masons' laths
Doors, 1¾ inches thick, 2 feet 10 inches x 6 feet 10 inches
Ditto, 1½ ditto, 2.10 x 6.10; 2.8 x 6.8; 7 x 3
Ditto, 1¼ ditto, 2.8 x 6.8; 2.6 x 6.6
Octagon doors, moulded one side, 2.8 x 7; 3 x 7; 2.10 x 6.10; 2 8 x 6.16
Glazed window sashes, 12 lights, 1¼ and 1½ inch, 8 x 10; 9 x 12; 10 x 12; 10 x 15; 10 x 16
Also,
100 barrels best Portland cement, &c., &c.
The auctioneers request that intending purchasers will (prior to the day of sale) inspect the cargo, and judge for themselves, of the quality, &c., and they are assured that the entire shipment will be disposed of on the day named, in lots to suit the trade, at the highest prices obtainable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Wotherspoon's Assorted Jams.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 29th April.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases Wotherspoon's celebrated jams, assorted, just landed.
Terms at sale.

EMPIRE Newspaper.
For peremptory Sale by order of the Trustees,
J. Byrnes, S. D. Gordon, and J. Dickson, Esqs.
The Entire Plant, Type, Machinery, &c., of the EMPIRE, Newspaper; together with the Lease of the Premises.

On TUESDAY, May 10th,
Unless previously disposed of privately.

To Capitalists and others disposed to invest in Newspaper Property.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY, May 10th, 1859, at 12 o'clock
(Unless previously disposed of privately),
"All the machinery, printing presses, apparatus, fixtures, implements, stock credits, book debts, and effects; together with the copyright of the EMPIRE newspaper, and all other the properties therein, whatsoever, which were by indenture of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1857, assigned by Daniel Cooper, Esq., to James Byrnes, Samuel Dean Gordon, and James Dickson, Esquires."
The machinery consists of one double-cylinder printing machine, made by Cowper, and one single-cylinder printing machine made by Napier and Sons, both fitted up with steam, and are in first-rate working condition, and capable of completing 1800 double sheets, the usual size of the EMPIRE, per hour.
The type comprises the requisite quantities of long primer, brevier, and nonpareil, for bringing out a paper double the usual size. There is also a duplicate supply of type distributed in cases ready for use, and stored in separate premises, to guard against accidents by fire, &c.
The premises which are held under lease were fitted up with gas throughout, and with every convenience for a large newspaper establishment, at an expense of £1500 in 1854.
The whole establishment might be put to work with the necessary complement of hands to bring out a first-class daily journal without any delay.
The premises and machinery can be viewed, and full information be obtained on application to S. D. Gordon, Esq.; or the auctioneers.
Terms: Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder at 4, 8, and 12 months' approved endorsed bills, with bank interst added.

Spring Carts and Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 handsome bay horse, five years old, warranted in a dog-cart or saddle, and to pull a ton up Druitt-street
1 chesnut horse, six years old, the same trial
1 brown cart horse, trial with a ton
1 bay town cob, six years old, quiet to ride, no vice
25 other useful horses, broken-in
Horses and carts, gigs, harness, &c.
Terms at sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
One thoroughbred mare
One handsome cream-coloured pony
Two mares, accustomed to gig and saddle
Two draught horses, from Liverpool
Twenty horses of various descriptions
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, dray, &c.

Hunter River Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
A handsome cream-coloured pony, perfectly broken to carry a boy
Two mares, adapted for gig or saddle.

Thoroughbred Saddle Mare.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Major Nasmyth to sell by auction, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
"Esterhazy," bay mare, 7 years old, bred by J. Savory Rodd, Esq.; sire, Selim (imported Arab), dam, Ellen (imported); is broken to saddle and a good hack.

Young Horses.
From Merton, Hunter's River.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. P. Ryan, of Merton, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, 4th May,
20 first-class young horses, from 3 to 6 years old, selected from one of the best studs on the Hunter; are all broken to saddle and harness, and ready for immediate use. Amongst them are a handsome pair of bay carriage horses, accustomed to single, double, and tandem harness.

To Furniture and Crockeryware Dealers and others.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Shepherd's Paddock, near the White Swan Hotel, Newtown Road, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A large quantity of household furniture, comprising a large chest of drawers, spring-seated easy chairs, loo, dining, bedroom, and kitchen tables, sofas, chairs, china and plated ware, eight-day and other clocks, bedsteads and bedding, washstands and sets, carpets, rugs, large kitchen dresser, a large quantity crockeryware, meat safes, knives, forks, spoons, scales and weights, two half-chests of tea, about 300 volumes books, kitchen utensils, &c.; a large lot of poultry, consisting of turkeys, geese, and fowls, with sundry other articles too numerous to particularise.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

TO CAPITALISTS.
Special Notice.

CHOICE CITY PROPERTY, George-street and Pitt-street, Circular Quay.
Those valuable premises now in the occupation of Messrs. Lane and Co., occupying a frontage of 35 feet to George-street, with a depth of 219 feet, extending to and fronting Pitt-street, Circular Quay,
Must positively be sold to the highest bidder, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

FRIDAY'S SALE.

Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Boots, Books, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver lever and other watches
Gold guard and albert chains
Rings, brooches, &c.
6 boxes of stored goods
Gents' and ladies' boots
A lot of new and second-hand books, viz.:—
Macaulay's Medical Dictionary
Arrowsmith's Dictionary (English and Latin)
Paley's Works
Robert Hall's Miscellaneous Works
Chambers' Journal, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

PETERSHAM.
Block of Land, containing about one acre and a-half, just beyond the Roman Catholic Church, and close to the Petersham Railway Station.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land in the village of Petersham, commencing at an angle formed by two fences, one running north-easterly, the other being the line of the high Canterbury Road; bounded on the west by that road 396 feet, on the north by a line 247½ feet, and on the east by a fence dividing it from Henry M'Dermott, being a line 400 feet to the point of commencement.
☞ This is a capital block of land for a market garden, good soil, sheltered position, and close to the railway station, and only a short distance from Sydney by a good road.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 29th April.

EXTENSIVE and IMPORTANT SALE of valuable CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock,
CITY OF SYDNEY.
GEORGE-STREET and NEW PITT-STREET.—Lane and Co.'s stores, with a frontage of 35 feet to George-street, depth about 214 feet to Pitt-street, Circular Quay, without the slightest reserve.
KENT-STREET.—The Grafton Hotel, a few yards from Gas-lane, now let for £208 per annum.
DOWLING-STREET.—Four handsome houses, Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9, now realising £208 per annum. Terms, half cash, half credit at 5 per cent.
BROUGHAM-PLACE, PITT-STREET.—Two houses, Nos. 4 and 6, next to Pitt-street, let for £104 per annum.
BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Comfortable residence, No. 378, opposite the Congregational iron church.
PETERSHAM.—One acre and a half, near the Railway Station.
ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.—About two acres, adjoining the properties of Messrs. M'Guinness and Flood.
TOWN of PARRAMATTA.—Corner piece of land, 1 rood and 23 perches, at the corner of Lennox and Lansdowne streets.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

KENT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.
The GRAFTON HOTEL, KENT-STREET, a few yards beyond GAS-LANE, now in the occupation of Mr. David Cureton, at a rental of £208 per Annum.

Terms.—One quarter cash, one quarter in six months, the remaining half may remain secured on the property at 7 per cent. per annum.
Title.—Unquestionable, the deeds may be inspected on application at the Rooms.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable allotment of city land, having 20 feet frontage to the west side of Kent-street, with a depth of about 90 feet, extending to Jenkins-street, to which it also has a frontage of about 20 feet, on which is erected those substantial well finished premises known as THE GRAFTON HOTEL, built of brick, with handsome cut stone front, containing on the Basement spacious dry cellars; on the First-floor two rooms and kitchen; on the Second-floor, level with Kent-street, bar, with fixtures and fittings complete and very tastefully finished with marble-top counter glass cases, &c., lobby, private entrance, and back parlour; on the Third-floor, large drawing-room and two bedrooms; and on the ATTIC FLOOR 3 bedrooms, large well-drained yard, shed, and out-offices at the rear, with back entrance by a large gate from Jenkins-street. Water and gas laid on.
The whole of the above premises are in thorough order and repair, and are finished with great taste. The roof has been lately re-shingled and leaded. Indeed it will be acknowledged on inspection, that no expense has been spared in rendering this hotel a really first-class property.
☞ Mr. Richardson would with pleasure direct the attention of those in search of good city investments, to this property in Kent-street, which, in regard to desirability of locality, solidity and finish in building, is perhaps unequalled in the city.
His instructions are positively to sell, to the highest bidder, on the above liberal terms.
Mr. Cureton will gladly allow parties to inspect the property prior to the sale.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
A neat two-story Residence, No. 378, BOURKE-STREET, Surry Hills, immediately opposite the Congregational Iron Church, near the South Head Road.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
No. 378, BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS, a comfortable dwelling-house, built of brick on stone foundations, containing lobby, four rooms, and a kitchen, with yard, &c, at the rear, with the allotment of land having 16 feet frontage to Bourke-street, with a depth of about 90 feet.
☞ This snug city freehold fronts an elevated portion of Bourke-street, between Short-street and the South Head Road, and the sale affords the rare opportunity of securing a small genteel dwelling, most conveniently situated, in a highly respectable neighbourhood and healthy locality.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY, with extensive frontage to GEORGE-STREET, extending through and having similar frontage to PITT-STREET, CIRCULAR QUAY—being those extensive premises now in the occupation of Messrs. LANE and CO., ship chandlers.
Title—Unquestionable. Full particulars of which can be ascertained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Macquarie-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing 30 square perches, more or less, and having frontages of 35 FEET, more or less, to GEORGE-STREET, and extending through to, and having 34½ FEET, more or less, to NEW PITT-STREET, with a depth of about 214 feet, together with the extensive ranges of stone and brick buildings erected thereon, comprising as follows:—
The PREMISES fronting George-street, a two-story building, with extensive stores and cellars in the basement, which open into the yard.
The EXTENSIVE STORES at the back of the above, used as sail lofts, &c., together with the RANGES of SHEDS beyond, extending the whole length to New Pitt-street.
☞ The above premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. LANE and CO., the well-known ship chandlers. Considering their proximity to the CIRCULAR QUAY and CAMPBELL'S WHARF, and the frontage to both George and Pitt streets, the TWO GREAT THOROUGHFARES of the CITY, the auctioneer feels justified in calling attention to it as one of the MOST VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES that has been in the market for a long time. Indeed, there are very few properties that enjoy a double frontage of such value and extent, and for business in connection with the shipping, that advantage cannot be over-estimated.
Peremptory instructions have been received per last mail to effect a sale by auction, to the highest bidder; the property will therefore be positively sold on the above date.
Plan and further particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
GLEBE.
Four Cottages and large block of Freehold Land, at the corner of Greek-street and Franklyn-place, Glebe.
Title—unquestionable. For full particulars apply to ROBERT BANBURY, Esq., solicitor, 171, Pitt-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 2nd May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, being allotment No. 5 of section 3, bounded on the north by Greek-street, commencing at Franklyn-place, 74 feet 9 inches to allotment No. 8; on the east by that allotment 40 feet 5 inches to allotment No. 4; on the south by that allotment 91 feet 5 inches to Franklyn-place; and on the west by Franklyn-place 44 feet 2½ inches, to the commencing corner, on which are erected four cottage residences, containing each two rooms and a kitchen.
☞ This freehold property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagee.
Terms at sale.

DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Four Handsome Dwelling Houses, Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9, Dowling-street, at the corner of Susan-place, near the Bay, now realizing a rental of £208 per annum.
TERMS—Half cash, the residue may remain secured on the property at 5 per cent.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 11 o'clock,
Those substantially erected dwelling houses, Nos. 3, 5, 7, and 9, DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, built of brick and stone, containing, each, on the GROUND-FLOOR, verandah, lobby, parlour, dining-room, and kitchen; on the FIRST-FLOOR, drawing-room, with balcony, and two bedrooms, and a large attic bedrooom above; there is a good yard, well with pump, &c., at the rear of each house. The whole occupy a block of land, having 60 feet frontage to Dowling-street, and 60 feet frontage to Susan-place.
☞ There cannot be two opinions as to the value of land near Woolloomooloo Bay, and that eventually, when the wharves and contemplated improvements are completed, it will rank second only to Circular Quay property.
The above terrace of houses are favourably situated in Dowling-street, which is the only good approach to the bay. They are well built, and great taste has been displayed in the design and finish of the buildings.
They are brought into the market for bona fide sale, and those in search of a good city investment are invited to inspect them.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sal

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
Valuable Block of Land, containing about two acres, at the corner of Walker and Ernest streets, adjoining the well-known property of Mr. M'Guinness, and the land of Messrs. Flood, Clifford, and others, being lots 8, 9, 10, and 11 of section 26, as per Government plan.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
Choice Corner Allotment, containing 1 rood 23 perches, at the junction of Lennox and Landsdown streets.
Title.—Grant from the Crown to the present vendor.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 29th APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable properties, situate at ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE, and the TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
☞ Plans of both these lots may be inspected at the Sale Rooms, and they will be found first-rate localities in the several townships.
The block of 2 acres at St. Leonard's, adjoining Mr. Flood's cultivation paddock, and the residence and grounds of Mr. M'Guinness, is particularly worthy of notice, being a very fine piece of land, in a commanding position.
The land at Parramatta is at the junction of two roads opposite the land, lately sold, known as the Racecourse, and close to Church-street, and the main Sydney Road.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 29th April.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Perfumers, Grocers, Tobacconists, and others.
Now landing, ex Waterloo.
Fifty-two Packages of General and Fancy Merchandise, consisting of
Brown Windsor Soap—Scented Soaps—Colour Boxes—China Vases in great variety—Crying Babies, with moveable eyes—Leather Dolls—Porcelain ditto—Painted ditto—Brussels, Kidderminster, Enamelled Carpet Bags—Courier Bags—Pic-nic Baskets—Fancy Morocco, Berlin Embroidered Reticules—Hair, Shaving, and Nail Brushes—Fancy Boxes, fitted with Haberdashery—Crochet Cases—Glove, Toilet, and Handkerchief Boxes—Ladies' Dressing Cases—Work Boxes—Dressing Glasses—Meerschaum Pipes—French Colouring Clay Pipes—Hand Mirrors—Fancy Soaps—Perfumery—Toys in Cases, &c., &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell the above-named merchandise, at their Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 29th April,
Without any reserve.
The goods are now landed, and can be inspected before the sale.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

Notice to Purchasers of Superior Fancy Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of Fancy Goods that they sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior and well assorted shipment.

FRIDAY, April 29th.

Superior Cut Flint Glass Silver-mounted Jugs.
To Private Buyers, Hotel Keepers, Glassmen, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY,
2 casks of very superior cut flint glassware, viz.,
Fine cut decanters, in sets
Ditto ditto, pints and quarts
Ditto claret jugs, silver mounted
Ditto glass lustres, drops, complete.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 30th April.

Philosophical Instruments.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on SATURDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following assortment of philosophical instruments, all in excellent order, and the property of a gentleman having no further occasion to use them; they include
Plate glass electric machine, complete
Compound galvanic battery
Model electric telegraph—Cook and Wheatstone's system
A powerful magnetic electric machine
An electro magnet
An electro revolving ditto
Magic lantern, with a variety of slides. Also,
A superior musical box.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 30th April.

10 cases Paperhangings.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on SATURDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases paperhangings.
New and fashionable patterns.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 3rd May.

Preliminary Notice.
Seasonable Drapery.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior assortment of seasonable drapery, full particulars of which will be advertised in MONDAY'S HERALD.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 29th April.

Mutton and Beef Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Shankbones, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Sundry bales wool
10 casks tallow (mutton and beef)
3000 sheepskins
1200 heavy well-cured hides
1100 horns
700 shankbones
Hair, &c.
Set of scales.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale, THIS DAY, 29th April.

Prime Mess Beef, Colonial Tobacco.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock.
20 tierces of prime mess beef (guaranteed)
15 packages of prime colonial tobacco
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

12 Trunks of Boots.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
W R in diamond,
1 to 12—Twelve trunks of gents' wellingtons and prince george's boots.
Terms at sale. No reserve.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

10 Cases Paperhangings.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases, each of plain and satin-faced paperhangings.
Terms at sale.

3 Cases of Playing Cards
2 ditto of American Clocks
2 ditto of Assorted Stationery
1 ditto of Knives in Cases.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above, for imperative sale.
To close various consignments.
Terms, cash.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Clearance Sale of
A Quantity of useful Household and Office Furniture
Brilliant toned Rosewood Square Pianoforte, inlaid with mother of pearl
Organ, Harp
Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses
Safes, Grates
Mantelpieces, and
A variety of Sundries.
For positive Sale, to close Accounts.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A clearance sale of the above.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 2nd May.

To Fruiterers, Grocers, and others.
100 Mats Best Persian Dates.
Ex Wonga Wonga.
In prime condition.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, 2nd May, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit purchasers,
100 mats best Persian dates, in excellent condition.
☞ The trade are invited to inspect them.
Terms, cash.

Unavoidably POSTPONED on account of the Easter Holidays,
To MONDAY, May 2.

To Admirers of the Fine Arts, and others
Gallery of superb Oil Paintings.
Rare Proof Engravings
Statuary.
From the Pier Hotel, Manly Beach.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Philip Cohen, who is retiring from the Manly Beach Hotel, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 2nd May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable gallery of oil paintings, and rare engravings, statuary, &c., which have been removed to the Mart for convenience of sale.
☞ The above choice selection were originally the property of the late John Gordon Griffiths, Esq., and selected by him with great care.
Catalogues are in preparation, and the paintings, engravings, &c., are now on view at the Upper Rooms of the Mart.

Damaged Prints.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Antelope, ——— master, from Liverpool.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
On account of whom it may concern,
H. W. in diamond,
161—42 pieces 5-4 purple prints, slightly damaged
163—32 pieces 5-4 pine stripes, ditto
165— 3 pieces 5-4 madder fancies, ditto
166—25 pieces 5-4 ditto, ditto
168—16 pieces 5-4 black and scarlet ditto, ditto
171—27 pieces 5-4 purples, ditto
172—27 ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Ladies' Work Boxes
Ditto Portemonnaies
Ditto Hoop Skirts
Ditto Fancy Bags
Lavender Water
Hair Oils, &c.
To Perfumers, Fancy Dealers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 29th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
7 cases as above.
Terms, liberal.

China Matting.
To Close a Shipment for the Mail.
To Upholsterers, Carpetmen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 29th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
47 rolls white matting.
Terms at sale.

Winter Drapery and Clothing.
Now landing from the Antelope, General Wyndham, and Cannan.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, the 29th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
173 packages of winter drapery and clothing.
Poplin dresses
Tartan poplins
Wool shawls
Ditto longs
Galas
Spun tartans
Winseys
Mixed alpacas
Figured ditto
Coburgs
French twills
Ditto merino
Flounced robes
Double flounces
Hoyle's prints
Flannels
Counterpanes
Blue and green quilts
36-inch greys
Croydon dowlas
Medium shirtings
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Linen ditto
Rough browns
Dressed holland
Rolled shirtings
Scotch twill shirts
B. and Y. ditto ditto
Ditto mole trousers
Men's millers' ditto
Gents' fancy does
Sporting doe vests
Fancy doe coats
Black cloth sacs
Pilot reefers
Extra quality ditto.
Terms liberal, as usual.

Finest Virginia Gold-leaf Tobacco,
In Bond.
A Prime Parcel,
For Positive unreserved Sale.

Most Important to Tobacconists, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been instructed by the importers to sell, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, THIS MORNING, April the 29th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 boxes finest Virginia gold-leaf tobacco, in bond.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco.
Tens, in Bond.
To Storekeepers, Tobacconists, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, Macquarie-place, THIS MORNING, April 29th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Fifty boxes tobacco, tens.
In bond.
Terms at sale.

Paddington.

☞ Three Allotments, with Buildings thereon, adjoining Ormond Hall.
The Property of Mrs. Robert Cooper.
Now the most valuable of our Surburban Districts.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Ground, on MONDAY, May 2nd, 1859, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The following valuable allotments of land, with buildings thereon, as by plan now on view at the Bank Auction Rooms.
☞ Intending purchasers will bear in mind that there is very little of this important district now to be sold. The auctioneer has positive instructions to sell.
The properties consist of
LOT 1, adjoining Ormond Hall, and has a frontage of 29 feet, more or less, to South Head Road, by a depth of 80 feet to Sarah-street, on which is erected a small stone building. It will be observed that this allotment has two frontages, and from its position commands a particular attention.
LOT 2, having a frontage of 21 feet 10 inches, more or less, to Sarah-street, by a depth of 82 feet, on which is erected a substantial stone house of five rooms, and a never-failing well of water.
Lot 3, having a frontage of 29 feet to South Head Road, by a depth of 63 feet, on which is erected an iron cottage containing four rooms and kitchen on ground-floor and attic in roof.
Also, the vacant piece of LAND adjoining lot 3, fronting the South Head Road.
The above properties are situated in Paddington, having on one side the splendid mansion of
ORMOND HOUSE,
on the other the unique villa residences of Iredale, and Cowl shaw, Esqs.; being the most delightfully situated sites that can be found in any of our suburban localities.
Title unquestionable, the houses tenanted, and
Terms, the most liberal.
All further particulars to be obtained at the Bank Auction Rooms, where the plan can be seen and every information obtained.
☞ On the Ground,
MONDAY, May 2nd, 1859.
At 12 o'clock sharp.

OXLEY'S ISLAND, MANNING RIVER.

Choice Farms on the Main River.
TITLE—Grant direct from Crown to Vendor.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May,
These choice farms being Nos. 86 and 87, as per Government plan, and containing respectively 58 acres, and 67 acres, situate on OXLEY'S ISLAND, MANNING RIVER, and each having a very extended frontage to the main river, and within a few miles of Cundletown.
The soil is magnificent brush land, indeed no finer land can be obtained, and there is an abundance of fresh water on the farms

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN.
DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

The GEARY RUN, with about 900 CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 10th May,
That well-known property, the GEARY RUN, upon the Macquarie River, MIDWAY BETWEEN WELLINGTON and DUBBO, about fifteen miles each way. Its estimated area is about 22,000 acres, of the FINEST GRAZING COUNTRY, and it is well known as a PERMANENTLY WATERED run. The BOUNDARIES are THOROUGHLY DEFINED.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise as follows:
A comfortable cottage with kitchen and stockman's hut
A stockyard capable of working from 3000 to 4000 cattle, erected with picked timber, and divided into horse, branding, draughting, and milking yards.
With the Geary Run will be sold 900 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, a mixed herd, with a large proportion of bullocks, from which a DRAFT may now be taken FIT FOR THE BUTCHER.
⁂ The CATTLE to be MUSTERED.
☞ This property is so well known that Mort and Co. do not deem it necessary to extend this advertisement by any lengthened eulogium. They would simply advise any one requiring such a property not to neglect this opportunity.

KINGSGROVE, BEXLEY PARK.
A COTTAGE and SEVEN ACRES OF LAND.
A COTTAGE and FOUR ACRES OF LAND.
Title unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May,
LOT 1.—All that cottage, containing three rooms, stabling, &c., with about SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, consisting of a garden and paddock, situate at KINGSGROVE, about SIX MILES from Sydney, and about half a mile from Bexley Park.
LOT 2.—All that cottage, containing two rooms, with four acres of excellent land adjoining the above.
☞ Attention is directed to the above sale, and those in search of snug homesteads near the city would do well to attend the sale.

The BARK HUTS ESTATE.

By order of the TRUSTEES to the estate of the late WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq., of Exeter Farm, near Braidwood.
For POSITIVE SALE.

Title, unquestionable. For full particulars apply to STEPHEN BROWN, Esq., solicitor, No. 130, Pitt-street, nearly opposite to Mort's-buildings.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the trustees to the estate of the late WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May,
The whole of that well known and very valuable property, the BARK HUTS ESTATE, situate on the Liverpool Road, at the head of Cook's River, and distant only about 8 MILES FROM SYDNEY, as recently surveyed, and according to the following subdivision:—
Lot 1.—That well-known and long-established Roadside Hostelry, THE BARK HUTS INN, now licensed, in full trade, and let to Mr. Davis.
Lot 2.—THE FARM, formerly better known, perhaps, as HAMILTON'S BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.
Lots 3 to 10 front the Liverpool Road OPPOSITE THE INN, and abut upon the COOK'S RIVER. They contain from 4 to 8 ACRES EACH, consist chiefly of cleared land, and upon one of them (No. 3), are a number of slab huts.
Nos. 11 to 13 front the Liverpool Road, on the north side. They each contain from 24 to 28 acres, with a large road frontage.
Nos. 14 to 21 front the Liverpool Road, on the south side, immediately beyond the inn. They vary in extent, from 7 to 16 acres each, and ave all large road frontages.
Lots 22 to 51 are subdivided into farms of from 15 to 35 acres each. They are all approached by good roads.
⁂ For full particulars see detailed advertisements in the HERALD of Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

By order of THE TRUSTEES to the Estate of the LATE WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq., of Exeter Farm, near BRAIDWOOD.
Most Extensive Sale of Valuable CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES, as follow:—
CITY OF SYDNEY, large Block of Land in Waterloo-place, Chippendale, with the BUILDINGS thereon.
PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY, North Shore.
Lots 25 and 26 at BALL'S HEAD.
Farm of 16 ACRES, at Gore's Creek.
COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.
8 Valuable Properties on the Jembaicumbene Creek and Shoalhaven River, in the immediate vicinity of the BELL'S CREEK, MAJOR'S CREEK, and other diggings, and including several RICH GOLD-FIELDS now in operation.
Titles—Chiefly by grant direct.

For full particulars apply to STEPHEN BROWN, Esq., solicitor, No. 130, Pitt-street, Sydney, nearly opposite Mort's-buildings
TERMS at Sal

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE TRUSTEES to the estate of the LATE WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, WEDNESDAY 18th MAY,
The above very valuable properties.
☞ FOR FULL PARTICULARS see detailed advertisements in every Wednesday's and Saturday's HERALD.

ANGLESEA ESTATE, WAVERLEY.
VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS LAND.
TITLE, unquestionable.—TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 16th May,
That really valuable block of land, being allotments 47 and 48 of the Anglesea Estate, Waverley, and having 100 FEET FRONTAGE to a Government road, by a depth of 148 feet, and adjoining Flood's grant.
☞ The above block of land is in the market for bona fide sale, and from the great demand for labour in the immediate vicinity, is well worth the attention of anyone desirous to invest with a view of subdivision.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. Bagot, Esq., to sell at his Yards, on the Western Road, on SATURDAY next, the 30th April, at 12 o'clock,
129 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Horses, Horses, Horses.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. Lawson, Esq., to sell at his Yards, on the Western Road, on MONDAY next, the 2nd of May, at 12 o'clock,
20 head of young horses.

To Butchers, &c.

MR. G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. Eaton, Esq., to sell by public auction, THIS FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Horses, Horses, Horses.

GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions from John Hoskinson, Esq., of Clifton, near Windsor, to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of May next, at Mr. John Fullagar's, Western Road, at 12 o'clock,
About 30 head of horse stock, consisting of a few good cart mares; likewise colts and fillies, lately from his Burraba station. Amongst them are some useful animals, suited either for saddle or harness.
The I H brand of horses are so well known, that comment would be useless.

Parramatta.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has received instructions from Mr. Daniel Brien to sell by auction, at his residence, Peacock Inn, Church-street, Parramatta, on SATURDAY next, 30th April, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his household furniture, bar-fittings, beer-engine, horse and dray, &c., &c., &c.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490906

KING COTTON.

quantity of cotton wool brought into England every year might be piled into a pyramid which would rival that of Cheops. The eight thousand five hundred and seventy-two millions of miles of yarn spun in England in a year, might be wound round and round the earth, as a boy winds string round his top; or we might throw the shuttle over distant Uranus, and then tangle together the "red planet Mars," the Earth, Venus, Mercury, and the sun in our net of cotton. The whole of the British Islands might be wrapped up in cotton wool, and put by carefully for the inspection of future ages, in not very many years' consumption of that raw material.

Ninety years ago, at the commencement of our manufacturing career, the population of Britain was about eight millions. Now it has reached twenty-one millions. If it were not for cotton, we could not keep our millions in England, clustering in masses round the central manufacturing towns. If it were not for cotton, we could not clothe them; and, if it were not for cotton, we could certainly not feed them.

It is calculated that the value of the cotton goods retained in Great Britain for home use, if equally divided amongst the whole population, would amount to fifteen shillings and fivepence for each person. But it is still more astonishing to consider that, if our exports were equally distributed, each of the eight hundred and seventy-eight million of the inhabitants of the earth would have English cotton goods to the value of fifteen-pence. A rise in the price of cotton is considered in Lancashire to be a national calamity. When the increase in the price of cotton is, as it was last year, threepence a pound, it is not the manufacturers only who suffer. The thirteen millions of money represent, not so much the losses of the few, as the failing of bread, and meat, and beer, in the cottages of our workmen, and the pressure which tells heavily on tradesmen.

If we look to the early part of the present century, we shall find that we then received our supplies of cotton from upwards of thirty different parts of the world, and that amongst the smallest of the contributions were those from the United States. At the present time, from most of those thirty countries, we receive no cotton whatever. We depend now almost entirely on the United States; that is, we receive from them nine-tenths of our supply, and because that supply is insufficient, cotton rises threepence per pound.

Not only do we suffer at present from this insufficiency, but we know that it must continue, and that it must be increasingly felt in this country. For, in the first place, the planters of America, have not an adequate command of labour; the amount of cotton grown is limited to the extent of negro labour, which has now become so valuable—that is, so inadequate—that upwards of three hundred pounds are often paid for a single slave. For this, as the planters themselves feel and acknowledge, there is no remedy; except, indeed, one that is contrary to the laws of the country, and is desired by scarcely any of the planters themselves—namely, a fresh importation of slaves from Africa. The land in the United States, capable of producing cotton, is not, it is true, fully cultivated; nor can it be, while labour for that purpose is deficient.

England, then, with her vast requirements, not only for prosperity and political pre-eminence, but for the very daily bread of millions of her inhabitants, is not in a better position than Ireland was before the famine: for cotton is, to the English, more than the potato to the Irish; we must remember that if a blight should fall on cotton like that which converted the potato-field into a graveyard, or if this plant of the mallow tribe should be attacked by an epidemic like that which has left the fertile vineyards of Madeira desolate, our manufacturers and trading classes would be involved in hopeless ruin, and millions would be deprived both of work and food.

Now, it scarcely needs a political economist to tell us that there was more safety when we drew our supplies from thirty different sources than now that we receive them almost exclusively from one.

A Cotton Supply Association at Manchester, papers by Mr. Ashworth, and speeches from Lord Stanley, ought hardly to be required to urge manufacturers and merchants and Englishmen of all classes to look about and around them for the much-desired cotton. But where? Not certainly to the West Indies—for there the difficulties of the labour question seem insurmountable. Not to our new colonies—even though soil and climate may seem favourable; they have hard enough work just now to obtain the actual necessaries of life for themselves. Cotton might be grown in Turkey, but we cannot intrust our capital to the Sick Man. India remains: the government is in our hands, and we have made ourselves responsible for the well-being of the country, which must, for the future, largely depend on and affect our own. But again we are met by the difficulties and delay, and find ourselves in the position of a man dying with hunger to whom a well-wisher shall give a handful of seed, assuring him that in a few months it will produce him an abundant meal. The two essentials for making India a cotton-producing country are irrigation and means of communication; but, with the present social and political difficulties of that country, it cannot be expected that we should, for many years, supply these two gigantic wants. No fear need be felt, however, for India, even if meanwhile we should convert the cotton-trade into another channel, for she might ultimately furnish, tea, coffee, rice, sugar, and almost every other colonial and tropical produce. It seems, indeed, impossible to avoid and difficult to surmount the obstacles that meet us on all sides; we cannot find land suitable for cultivation, or, if we do, it is in a country convulsed, or possibly soon about to be convulsed, by great political changes; everywhere labour seems to be insufficient, and even if we could find labourers, they would require training for a work like picking cotton, which needs practice and skilful manipulation; indeed, it is often asserted that none but negro fingers are sufficiently nimble for it.

And all this time, whilst the scarcity of cotton creates almost a panic; whilst it is calculated with alarm that the entire stock of all kinds of cotton in England is only equal to a consumption of four weeks; whilst our manufacturers declare, with a tragic mixture of resignation and despair, that raw cotton might be, and ought to be, half the price it is at present; and whilst, in spite of this, the price of cotton rises, and our thirteen millions of money are as good as lost to us—all this time there lies a vast and unexplored territory in which from all times cotton not only has grown, but has been cultivated. While we—or our predecessors—were tattooing our naked bodies, the inhabitants of this land were spinning cotton cloths, and clothing themselves with a certain approximation to decency, and were transporting it to the sea-coast for exportation in caravans similar to that with which Joseph travelled when his brethren left him in the pit. At this very time, whilst we seek labour here, and land there, and cotton everywhere, the tribes we allude to possess, not a narrow belt some hundred miles in width, but a vast unexplored region, where

> The cotton blooms below the barren peak;
> The cotton blows by every winding creek,

so that any man who is so inclined gathers as much as he need; the rest falls and drops, and is wasted. Labour is superabundant; and the manufacture of cotton has never ceased since the ancestors of these people brought their rude spindle and distaff and looms out of Egypt, where the "tree-wool" of Herodotus was hardly known.

The legitimate metropolis of King Cotton's territories is undoubtedly Western Africa. "Africa," says Doctor Livingstone, "is the very territory for cotton." And this assertion, which stands good for the parts of Africa with which he is acquainted, is most fully borne out for other parts by the testimony of Mr. Campbell, our consul at Lagos, and that of Commodore Wise, and others. We learn that "cotton grows in wild profusion throughout the vast province of Angola, in the settlement of Sierra Leone, within gunshot of the citadel of Cape Coast Castle; in the neighbourhood of Bolola; in the Byonga Island; and from end to end of the territory of Liberia;" and that these districts possess the requisites for the production of the Sea Island, or finest kind of cotton, namely, sea air and periodical inundation by rains. It is to Mr. Campbell that we are indebted for the fullest information and most accurate details as to the growth of cotton in Africa which we at present possess. He tells us, that there is no tribe or country, from latitude sixteen degrees north, to the Equator,—that is, a tract in width about equal to that part of Europe which lies between the Black Sea and the North of Russia, and stretching out in breadth indefinitely,—who do not more or less cultivate the cotton plant, and clothe themselves with cotton goods of their own manufacture. Clothe, is scarcely the appropriate word, when we consider the elementary knowledge of the art which the natives of Africa possess. Still they do wear a something; they have the rudiments and first principles, as it were, of dress; so that the clothes-philosophers may be encouraged, may even hope that the development of these will ultimately lead the Africans to broadcloth and crinoline.

Many of the tribes, Mr. Campbell tells us, manufacture thousands of heavy cloths, which are sold in other countries, chiefly those that the rivers flow through, down which the palm oil is brought. Yoruba, lying south of the Niger, and extending to the Bight of Benin, not only produces enough cotton to supply the wants of its inhabitants, estimated at about a million and a-half, and sends cotton goods into the interior of Africa, but actually exports manufactured articles. In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred thousand cotton cloths, weighing five hundred thousand pounds, were exported from different parts on the coast to the Brazils. Raw cotton is also exported, and Abbeokuta alone—a town of one hundred thousand inhabitants, in the vicinity of which cotton is now extensively cultivated—exported two hundred and forty-nine bales, or thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-five pounds, in 1856.

This is a very insignificant supply, if we consider that the whole exports of this part of Africa in 1856, that is, eleven hundred and thirty-five bales of cotton, would, at our present rate of consumption, serve us just one hour. But it is encouraging, when we remember that in 1791, only sixty-four bales of cotton were brought to England from the United States.

We have in Africa, not a country, but a continent, where cotton grows spontaneously, and has been cultivated from times anterior to history; a supply of labour abundant and cheap; and means of communication by the rivers and paths through the bush, sufficient for our present purpose. We seem, therefore, to have within our grasp the one element of continued prosperity wanting to us, namely, an important and accessible increase of the dominions of King Cotton.

It is not necessary to begin by persuading the natives of Africa to undertake a new thing. All we have to do is to supply them with seed of the kinds of cotton most suitable for our looms and markets; and with efficient machines to separate the cotton seed from the fibre which surrounds it. There are chiefs and leading men at Abbeokuta, at this very time, cultivating cotton to a large extent. They are prepared to pay the value in cotton, on receipt of the cleaning machines, which they are most anxious to obtain. Mr. Clegg, a merchant of Manchester, who has made the experiment of supplying seed and instructions to the growers, and taking the cotton at a fixed price, considers it an eminently successful one,—is encouraged himself, and encourages others.

But we must not conceal from ourselves that there are great difficulties in our way. A vast country has to be explored, natives to be civilised and Christianised, and raised to the rank of free men. No doubt it would be very much to our advantage, if we could induce them to take all these steps at one bound, but it is as impossible for them as it was for the naked savages who traded with the Phœnicians in the Cassiterides or Tin Islands.

We cannot galvanise the natives of Africa into any appearance of political or intellectual activity; but because it is very much to our interest to trade with them, and our duty in and through this trade to teach them to do justice and love mercy, and because for many years we have tried at an immense cost of life and money to suppress a hideous traffic, which can only be suppressed by giving the slave a value in his own country, let us endeavour to do all these in a new way, and one that will be as advantageous to us as to them.—*Household Words.*

1858 AND 1859.

(From the Spectator, January 1.)

POLITICALLY 1858 was a disappointing and vexatious year; commercially it was one of suspense and transition. But larger causes are constantly at work than those with which we more particularly and anxiously busy ourselves as "the measures of the day;" and in turning back to review our progress since the 1st of last January, we have no reason to be discontented with the amount of the work done,—for us if not by us. If, indeed, we were to judge of 1858 by our own calculations, we might repeat the hackneyed maxim, "Blessed is he that expects nothing, for he shall not be disappointed." On the other hand, some of the most remarkable events of 1858 had occupied no part in our own programme for that year, but were vouchsafed to us unexpectedly; not exactly those upon which we reckoned. It is, however, a fact which is full of lessons for us, that upon the whole the amount of progress in 1858 belonged to the series of endeavours in which this country has persevered for more than a quarter of a century. Although our public men had become perplexed in their intentions, imagined that comparatively little remained for them to do, hampered themselves with promises that they took up simply for the show of having business to do, and suffered themselves to be baffled by difficulties that were still more superfluous, yet upon the whole the purpose that had animated the people throughout the quarter of the century, and the thoughts which had gained a complete and enduring ascendancy in the public mind still went on as if the machine were too vast for the artists that had constructed it and pursued its great movement independently of their vacillating and bewildered handling. This grand truth may remind us how little of the machine is really constructed by ourselves, how much of it we must trace to a higher origin; and therefore how any faithful and sincere service continues to avail even after the servants themselves have passed away or have for a time forgotten their duty.

The Prussian marriage was set down for 1858, and it was duly performed. It has had no magical effect upon the relations of Great Britain or of Central Europe, given no sudden access to the influence of Prussia on Germany or constitutional principles. We began with "peace" in Europe, more or less sincere; revolt going on in India; and our commerce entangled in dangerous and discreditable alliances which had compelled the Government of the Bank of England to adopt the protective discount of 8 per cent. The year opened indeed with some officially cheering idea that, in the ensuing session of Parliament, Lord Palmerston, commanding a majority of two hundred, perfectly at his ease, and inclining to be openhanded out of the magnanimity of success, might vouchsafe a Reform Bill. Almost every month since has been a rebuke to expectation. We have had no Reform Bill from Lord Palmerston; and the great majority of two hundred broke down beneath his feet, less through the occurrence of startling events than through a trivial blunder of his own. Nobody, on the 1st of January last year, expected Felice Orsini to attain so near the assassination of the French Cæsar; still less could any one either in Paris or London expect that outburst of the colonels who charged the crime against England; while Napoleon, as if his breast were not invulnerable to the indiscreet passion of fear, suffered his Foreign Minister to address outrageous demands upon this country respecting her treatment of alliens and her law of arrest. Lord Palmerston is a bold man, cheerfully disposed, clever, and quick witted; but he made the frightful mistake of endeavouring to obviate so inconvenient a result as a dispute between France and England by acquiescing in the claims of fear, by compromising our independence, and by offering to tamper with our laws under dictation; with the result, that the majority in Parliament not pledged to his following scouted his measure, and compelled him to retire from office in something like public disgrace. At the commencement of the year certainly no one of us expected to have a Tory Government enter office, still less to see it do so for the purpose of continuing a Liberal policy; while taking out of Lord Palmerston's hands the vindication of our national dignity towards France, and accomplishing the rescue of Watt and Park from the feeble grasp of Naples.

We began the year with the East India Company in possession of the East Indian Sovereignty—the Act of Parliament calling upon the Queen to assume the direct government of the Eastern Empire, was an "act of energy" entirely unexpected at the hands of Lord Palmerston; but when he introduced the measure to Parliament, he certainly as little expected to see Lord John Russell interpose, as if he had entirely forgotten the relations of party; still less could the Master of the Two Hundred majority have expected to see the Royal Government of India completed by Lord Stanley, and the "act of energy" carried to the credit of Lord Derby's Government. We had but a vague hope that the mutiny would be put down; little were we able to calculate that before the end of the year Lord Clyde would have made such decisive progress in compressing the very last traces of the war; still less that the Royal Proclamation would have had so much positive success.

As unexpected was all this as the carrying of the two bills to alter the oaths and admit the Jews, after Parliament had pottered with the question for so many years; or the triumph of Mr. Locke King's Bill for abolishing Property Qualification for Members of Parliament, under the auspices of a Tory Government. The assembling of the Conference in Paris to settle about the Danubian Principalities was set down in the programe; but who expected the Servian revolution? We had sent Lord Elgin to China, and had become weary of his apparent procrastinations: who counted upon the Peiho Treaty, or that of Jeddo? Upon the whole we may fairly say of 1858 that we did not get out of it what we calculated upon accomplishing; that we were visited with perils that we did not foresee; and that we have made gains upon which we did not calculate—the balance of results undoubtedly being greatly in our favour.

Expectation is not so much to be rebuked for its excess as for its routine. The most popular party amongst us becomes so accustomed to the regular course of business, that we reckon upon a sequel of events exactly accordant with our "experiences," and our arrangements; until we almost persuade ourselves that we dictate, at least negatively, to Providence. "The Liberal party" was no sooner "thrown out of power" than it reassembled in distinguished saloons in order to reconsider its position and to rehabilitate itself, as if the simple resolution to do so, as if the routine dodge of "a long pull and a strong pull," &c., could restore "the Liberal party" to its true function—that of representing, developing, and executing the growing opinion of the country. The gentlemen who represent opinions long since run to seed are Liberals only by hereditary titles, without any organic function in the vital business of to-day. If we often mar our own political industry by expecting too confidently, we are as often chargeable with a still grosser mistake in closing our look-out for events not down in our limited programme. Expectancy is a less offence than this kind of non-expectancy. We preoccupy our vision with favourite objects, and close our observation against the coming of events whose causes are as manifest as the working of the elements, if we would only keep our eyes free to see them. A paltry but truly a dangerous complication arose out of the nefarious case of the Charles-et-Georges; where an Imperial Government was seen in connivance with a sort of slave-trade smuggling, and where we lacked the courage to vindicate either our own policy or an ancient ally, and so suffered the independence of Portugal to be invaded—"the balance of power" notwithstanding. But that event we might have distinctly foreseen if we had but suffered ourselves to note the overbearing attitude of France towards the Iberian Peninsula and both its kingdoms, the progress of the free black emigration under M. Régis and his offical accomplices, and the involved state of our own relations with regard to the slave-trade supression. We have suffered ourselves to be surprised by the emancipation of the serfs in Russia; an event as naturally as possible following from the liberal tendencies of Alexander the Second and the endeavours of previous Emperors in the same direction. The Russian occupation of Villafranca was a surprise only because we had chosen to turn our eyes away from the necessary consequences of French intrigue in Italy, of our own vacillation and mean vacillating equivocations, and the market which Russia is making as the possible emancipator of Austro-Italian serfs. The self-same causes have been acting down to the 31st of December, 1858, and are breeding new surprises for us, if we choose to be surprised, in 1859.

In a totally different quarter of the world, the disputes between Mexico and the United States—those cavillings over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which cannot be protracted for ever—the audacious impudence which Spain cannot maintain eternally in the West Indies, have been agencies carried on long enough for us to calculate the sequel, if we would but take the pains to do so. Again, turning to a different region, the whole year '58 has been absorbed with lamentation and reflections on the commercial crisis which happened in 1857. Down to the very last, we have had the Court of Bankruptcy, with the assistance of Mr. Windle Cole and Mr. Chapman, analysing the most cogent causes of some of our commercial troubles; of which troubles a huge portion has been worked off in the parting year. For, while we began with something like a chronic panic, and the Bank discount at 8 per cent., we have been so industrious and so prudent that, fortified by a compulsory prudence in Germany and France, a very decided recovery in America, and a good harvest almost all over the world, we end the year with the Bank discount at 2½ per cent., and an enormous mass of capital on hand to begin the labours of 1859.

And all this time the measure upon which successful Premiers have forced the public most to concentrate its attention is still the profoundest of mysteries for us. We who have expected a Reform Bill at the hands of an Aberdeen, a Russell, and a Palmerston, hardly know whether to expect it from a Derby or not, and are in the mood to be surprised either way; while Mr. Bright is left free to wander about the country, asking what it would like to have in the anticipated default alike of Conservatives and Liberals. Our political surprises are the recoil of our own want of purpose. But one effect of the suspended intention that has fretted us in the past year is to clear away many prejudices, break many entangling alliances, and leave us free, if we so please, to form new combinations and work new results out of the enlarged opportunity of 1859. Our principles must be, to watch events with a renovated candour and modesty of observation; to abandon the vain labour of recovering the lost enterprises of the last perplexing years; and to work out such practical improvements as will be the proper stepping-stones from the glorious traditions of our country to a future equally glorious.

A FRENCHMAN AT HIS ENGLISH STUDIES.—Frenchman: Ha! my good friend, I have had one difficulty, one very strange word; How you call h, o, u, g, h? Tutor: Huff. Frenchman: Tres bien, huff, and snuff is s, n, o, u, g, h; ha! Tutor: Oh no, snuff is s, n, u, double f. The fact is words ending in o, u, g, h are a little irregular. Frenchman: Ah! ver' good; tis beautiful language—h, o, u, g, h is huff, I will remember; and c, o, u, g, h, cuff; I have one bad cuff, ha! Tutor: No, that is wrong; we may say koff, not cuff. Frenchman: Koff, eh bien! Huff and koff: and, pardonnez moi, how you call d, o, u, g, h, duff, ha! Tutor: No, not duff. Frenchman: Not duff! ah oui! I understand; it is doff, hey? Tutor: No; d, o, u, g, h, spells doe. Frenchman: Doe; it is ver' fine wonderful language; it is doe! and t, o, u, g, h, is toe certainment; my beef-steak was very toe. Tutor: Oh, no, you should say tuff. Frenchman: Tuff! and the thing the farmer uses how you call him, p, l, o, u, g, h, pluff? Ha! you smile, I see I am wrong, it is plauf. No, ah, then it is ploe like doe. It is a beautiful language, ver' fine ploe! Tutor: You are still wrong, my friend, it is plow. Frenchman: Wonderful language; I shall understand ver' soon—plow, doe, koff, and one more, r, o, u, g, h. What you call General Taylor, roff and ready! No! certainement it is row and ready. Tutor: No, r, o, u, g, h, spells ruff. Frenchman: Ruff! Ha! let me not forget r, o, u, g, h, is ruff, and b, o, u, g, h, is buff, ha? Tutor: No, bow. Frenchman: Ha! 'tis ver' simple wonderful language, but I have had what you call e, n, o, u, g, h. Ha! what you call him.—*New York Home Journal.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mrs. MARY MOORE are invited to attend her funeral. To move from the residence of her daughter, Miss MOORE, Orwell House, Darlinghurst, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. No. 59, Hunter street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—An advertisement appears in your issue of this day, denouncing, in somewhat strong terms, our advertisement, returning our thanks to the Ryde Regatta Committee, for bringing us, the Bathurst-street Sunday School, back from Concord.

The facts are these:—Two of our committee, Messrs. Nixon and Addison, engaged with Mr. Manning for A STEAMER, to take us up to Concord, Parramatta River, to start at nine o clock on Easter Monday morning, from the Phœnix Wharf. And to show Mr. Manning meant the steamer we were to have for our exclusive use, urged upon us that it must be back by 12 o'clock for other purposes, and to be at Concord at 4 o'clock, to bring us back before dark, for the sum of £15. To this amount they made no demur, and tendered a deposit of £5, which was indignantly refused, and he assured them the steamer should be ready for us—only desiring, for our own sakes, that some one should be at the wharf beforehand to see that she was got ready, which was done. Having this assurance, and supposing, as a man of business, he would meet his engagements, we arrived with our scholars and friends on his wharf a little before nine o'clock. There was no steamer ready for us. On application to Mr. Manning, jun., he told us we were to go by the Nora Creina, which was then off the wharf, but as soon as she came alongside, was filled with people, for the Kissing Point Regatta, by whose committee she was chartered as flag ship. All the seats were taken by them, and the only available space on board was at the bows of this not very large steamer. We declined being thus stowed away, and we protested against this treatment, and were told "you have your remedy," in language not of the most conciliatory character. The Nora Creina left at a few minutes before 10, and we then informed Mr. Manning, jun., we should try to get a steamer at any expense. This we tried and failed, but during our absence Mr. Manning, jun., offered us the Pelican to take us up, but we must come down by the Nora Creina, which we accepted "under protest,"—rather than disappoint so many of our friends. The Pelican took us and we were all landed safely at Concord; but, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, Captain Mailler, of the Nora Creina, came over from Kissing Point, and told us he would TRY and take us all back, BUT THAT WE MUST DISTINCTLY UNDERSTAND IT WAS PER FAVOUR OF THE RYDE REGATTA COMMITTEE ONLY, as they had chartered the vessel. There seemed no other course open to us, except, indeed, to stay there all night, so we ACCEPTED THE FAVOUR AND RETURNED THANKS THE NEXT DAY. We stopped the Parramatta steamer on her way to Sydney; she refused to take any of us on board, but the Captain said he would report in Sydney; which, it appears, he must have done, for we stopped the steamer which was being dispatched for us just as we arrived at the wharf, then close on six o'clock.

Some, fearful of the results which might accrue from so crowded a steamer (about fifty), walked to Homebush, a distance of some three miles or so. So, some by rail, some walking it to Sydney, some by private boats, and the rest, to use Captain Mailler's own words, "by favour of the Regatta Committee, on board the chartered vessel the Nora Creina," and so we all came safe to Sydney; but no thanks to Mr. Manning. Such are the real facts of the case.

Now, Sir, in reply to Mr. Manning's letter, after the above statements of facts, we leave it to you and the public to judge of his mismanagement or misconduct.

With regard to the low rate, £15 was charged, and agreed to. Other steamers carried more, for the same, if not less amount. On a previous occasion the Victoria was at the disposal of a private party—not a "charitable institution"—ALL DAY, at 20 per cent. less than we were charged for merely going and returning. So much for his boasted liberality! Mr. Manning says, in his letter, he told the Regatta Committee of his arrangements for "double service." Why not have told us before the day? Then we could have made other and less objectionable arrangements.

With regard to the coarse language alleged to have been used by the associates, we beg respectfully to refer to the following gentlemen, on the wharf, and who had obtained tickets to proceed with us, and who united with us in denouncing such an arrangement, never contemplated by us:—Mr. J. M. Illidge, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. Thomas Jones, and Mr. Robert Bubb.

With regard to threats on our part as "worthies," we pass on to notice the next remark, "that he would have disallowed the presence on the wharf of those using language unfit for the hearing of children, and called in another part "coarse" language (perhaps he alludes to the return from Manly). Now, the only remark to which the term is applicable, in our hearing, issued from the individual who allowed us to have the Pelican, and if Mr. Manning had only been present, would have afforded him an excellent opportunity of ejecting that individual, and could have ensured our assistance if necessary. Next in the letter comes a remark worthy of notice, coming from one who professes to be so charitable to benevolent institutions; not to know that Sunday-school teachers are not "paid," by the State or otherwise, for their services, and we are no exception to that rule.

"The "gratuitous thanks" we made, and "apologies" to the Ryde Committee, so far from being a "mere cloak for abuse"—we deemed necessary from the strong emphasis with which it was told us by their representative, the captain of the Nora Creina. Mr. Manning then says that the agreement was to bring us back. When not 200 of us were aboard, the captain protested, and some officers of the ship for some time actually refused to take any more, as the boat was already over-crowded, and it was only by dint of remonstrance and strong language used from the fear of families being separated—some on board others on shore, which would have caused more anxiety than if we had all remained,—he permitted the remainder to be taken on board, for up to this time—past 5—and getting dark, we had no idea that a boat would be sent up for us.

We know to our cost the agreement was to bring us back, but never for one moment imagined it would be in the way it was, crowded to the discomfort of all on board, if not to the imminent danger of ship and passengers, and this after our number had been reduced by those who preferred taking other and more tedious routes, even walking in preference to endangering themselves on board an overcrowded steamer. We are quite willing to presume that he "could" have made arrangements fifty-fold: one thing we know as a fact, that he did not even for the supposed "paid guardians" of a charitable institution, taken as usual at a reduced charge, and only about three hundred in number, and though unfortunate in not having had a written agreement, we can assure Mr. Manning we shall not be so foolish for the future, should we ever have to apply to him under similar circumstances; and we now ask you, Sir, or any one else, Mr. Manning included, if we engage a steamer for nine o'clock at our service till twelve, and from four till dark—whether the facts above-stated, or those by Mr. Manning himself, can be considered as carrying out the original agreement. As Sunday-school teachers, we have no wish to enter into legal or newspaper controversy—we have only stated the facts, and there leave the matter, only saying our first advertisement was written in perfect good faith, believing then and now, for we see no reason to alter that opinion, that we were indebted to the Regatta Committee, whom we again thus publicly thank.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
G. R. ADDISON,
ARTHUR LEWIS.
Sunday-school teachers of the Bathurst-street Sabbath School.
Sydney, April 28th.

MR. EBEINSTEIN, Surgeon-Chiropodist.—Mr. E. extracts corns, bunions, callosities, &c., and restores deformed nails, or nails grown into the flesh, to their original state without cutting or causing the least pain. On moderate terms. Residence: at Mr. Crawford's, grocer, 46, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BROADWOOD'S, Collard's (with registered key boards), Cadby's, Kirkman's, &c., PIANOFORTES, in great variety, wholesale and retail, at HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, White Lead, Window Glass, Galvanized Iron Guttering, &c. Cheapest house in Sydney. E. CURTISS, 303, Pitt-street, near School of Arts.

IMMIGRANTS PER WELLINGTON.—A few of the MARRIED MALE IMMIGRANTS by the above vessel remaining still DISENGAGED, can be hired at the Depôt, Hyde Park, THIS DAY (Friday), the 29th instant, and the following days, during the usual office hours.
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 29th April.

A GENTLEMAN, of undoubted respectability and good address, is anxious to meet with a party who would procure for him an appointment as SECRETARY, ACCOUNTANT, or any situation of trust, for which satisfactory arrangements may be made with advertiser for the same. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address box 89, Post Office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, possessing the necessary qualifications, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT, as Commercial Traveller. Address N. D., Box 303, Post Office.

BEER HOGSHEADS.—Wanted, 100 Hogsheads. Apply to Captain BREMNER, brig Thames, Flour Company's Wharf.

COOKS, Laundresses, Housemaids, General Servants for HIRE. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

COALS.—WANTED, a small cargo of small. P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Sussex-street Engine Works.

CLERK WANTED. Must write a good hand, and have some knowledge of bookkeeping. Applications to be made in writing only, to LEVICKS and PIPER, Pitt-street.

HOUSE—Wanted to RENT, from 3 to 5 rooms, in a healthy situation. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to M. A., HERALD Office.

MERCANTILE.—A vacancy having occurred in the drapery department of an Auction Business in Sydney, parties well qualified to fill the same are requested to apply, stating references, to A. Z., HERALD Office.

No. 59—28. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 21st April, 1859.
OFFICER OF HEALTH.—Applications will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties desirous of filling the office of OFFICER OF HEALTH for the City of Sydney, become vacant by the resignation of Isaac Aaron, Esq.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, Two good BRUSH HANDS. Apply to DOWNS, Pyrmont.

PARTNER WANTED, in a First-class Wholesale and Retail Business, of some years standing, doing a large ready-money counter trade; the situation of the business premises cannot be surpassed in Sydney. For any respectable man, with capital to the amount of two or three thousand pounds, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Principals alone will be treated with. Address Y. Z., Box 209, General Post Office.

PLASTERERS WANTED.—Apply to HUGH M'MASTER, 84, Sussex-street.

REQUIRED, by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family. Address, stating terms, &c., to J. C., care of Mr. MADER, George-street.

REQUIRED, a GENERAL SERVANT, English preferred. 75, Bathurst-street West.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a first-rate HAND, none other need apply, at 331 and 333, George-street.

TO JEWELLERS.—Wanted, a good WORKMAN, at WALKER and JONES, 338, George-street.

TO BUSHMEN.—Wanted, a quantity of Hardwood CROOKS. Apply R. JOHNSON, 61, Lower Fort-street.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a Young MAN thoroughly acquainted with the business. H. MAXWELL, George-street, Haymarket.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, one good HAND and a JUNIOR; also a young LADY, for the Haberdashery and Fancy Department, 441, Brickfield-hill.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—Certain REPAIRS being required for the Boiler of the Steamer Nowra, parties disposed to undertake them will apply at the Phœnix Wharf.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, a Second Hand milliner; also, one or two Improvers. Apply to Miss GADEN, at Messrs. Thompson, Symonds, and Co., George and Barrack streets.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a first-rate HAND; also, Two or Three JUNIORS. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, King-street.

TO BOOKKEEPERS.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent and steady PERSON for the country. References required. Apply, by letter only, to J. W., Box 141, Post Office.

WANTED, an active BOY to deliver meat. J. COOPER, butcher, Botany Road.

WANTED, a cleanly active GIRL. For address, apply at LENDON'S, baker, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE for the DRAPERY. Surry House, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Young MAN, of good address, as COLLECTING CLERK, &c., must know town well, and have good references. Apply, Peek's Music Repository, 12, South Head Road, near Hyde Park.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 57, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a respectable widow, SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER. Is a competent person. Apply, by letter, to E. D., Crown-street, near William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER, or NURSE. Mrs. WARRINGS, 291, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Blacksmith, able to shoe, for Rockhampton; a Carpenter, for Botany; a respectable young man as Groom; House Servants, for town; Farm Men, able to milk, for Kiama; Parlour Maid, for Surry Hills; Female Servant (German preferred) for Rockhampton; Female General Servants, for Newtown, Randwick, Surry Hills, and town; a Girl of 14, for Dapto. JONES and PHIPPS, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. Miss GIBBS, 80, William-street.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER. Apply at 27, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as PORTER, by a young man who has a three-years' character from his last employer. Apply to Messrs. JONES and PHIPPS, Labour Office, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a LAD, to attend to a horse and make himself useful. 131, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, at the Green Dragon, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. HARLAND, corner of Riley-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a first-rate SALESWOMAN who understands Millinery, at HARLAND'S, South Head Rd.

WANTED, a good GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Apply at the Glasgow Arms, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a VISITING TUTOR. Apply at Calder House, to J. FRED. CASTLE.

WANTED, a PERSON to superintend the erection of some coke furnaces; one having a knowledge of the manufacture of coke would be preferred, and might meet with a permanent situation by applying to Mr. THOMAS HALE, Bellambi.

WANTED, for a Butcher's Shop, a BOY. Apply Mr. WESTAWAY, Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, a smart LAD, who can write a good hand. Apply by letter, in hand writing, to G. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to Mr. M'CAMLEY, No. 127, Bathurst-street.

WOOLPACKS.—WANTED, about 300 of best make, 5 feet by 2 feet 5 inches, or woolbagging suited to make them of that size. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable Young WOMAN as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply at CROUCH'S Bazaar.

WANTED, a Young MAN who understands gardening and can milk a cow. Apply at CROUCH'S Bazaar.

WANTED, a GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT who can undertake a family's washing. Apply No. 2, Palestine-place, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WETNURSE wanted, one whose child is not less than six weeks old. Apply to Dr. BOYD, 6, Lyons'-terrace, from 8 to 9 a.m. or 1 to 3 p.m.

WANTED, a COOK and HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. HENFREY, 123, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a COPYING CLERK. BRADLEY and JONES, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a SHEPHERD. Apply early to L. UHDE, (late E. Raper,) 772, George-street South.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, of two or three rooms, with yard; rent low. Address COTTAGE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, without family—the man as Gardener, the wife as Cook or Laundress. Apply to Mrs. BROUGHTON, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, for Rockhampton, Two Married Couples, Scotch or English, without encumbrance—
1st. Man as Gardener—wife as Laundress
2nd. Man as Cook—wife as Housemaid.
Apply, at once, to LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Inquire at GLAISTER'S Gallery, next the Theatre, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to purchase, Baker's Patent MANGLE; must be in good order. Apply to WILLIAM RODEN, Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a thorough Housemaid, for the country; Married Couple—man as gardener, wife cook and laundress; Married Couple—man as coachman, wife, laundress; a thorough Laundress, competent to take the washing of a large family; Female Servants for the country. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED NURSES, and General Servants, this day, at Mrs. DUNN'S Office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, as General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. ROACH, 2, corner of Wynyard-square and Margaret-street.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, to look after a Horse and Dog-cart and to make himself generally useful. Apply, before ten o'clock THIS MORNING, to W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a FARMING MAN, must be a good Ploughman. Apply to JOHN BROWN, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Apply at 99, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo—Bath-terrace.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. Apply between 11 and 12, at 157, Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, Ultimo House.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT, of good character. Apply to Mrs. NORRIE, 222, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COPYING CLERK. BRADLEY and JONES, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a good SOAP MAKER; to a good workman and steady man, permanent work with good wages, will be given. Apply first by letter to A. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as First or Second Steward, in a ship to England, by a competent person. Address L. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MASTER for the Ketch REINDEER, trading to Brisbane Water. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 11, at the office of the undersigned.
THOMAS OGLEY.

WANTED, a respectable Young WOMAN, to take charge of children. Apply to Mrs. F. PARSONS, Balmain.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 16, Barker-street, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a LADY VOCALIST. Apply this morning, to J. TURNER, Toogood's Saloon.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. O. B. EBSWORTH, Glengallen, Glebe Point.

WANTED, a YOUNG GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. JUNG, Balmain.

WANTED, a YOUNG WOMAN, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply corner Dowling and William sts.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. WILLS, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, or YOUNG MAN, to collect orders and deliver meat; also, a useful LAD, used to the butchering. J. BEATTIE, butcher, Balmain.

WANTED, PURCHASER, a snug bay MARE; a trial in saddle or harness; price, £12. N.B.—Saddle horses and dogcarts for HIRE, 15s. and £1 per day. Apply FLATMAN, Farriers' Arms, George-st., opposite Royal Hotel.

WANTED, an Assistant Barmaid; Shepherds, for New Zealand and Port Curtis; a Married Couple, for Goulburn district; Man, to go, with some stock by a vessel; Female Servants, for Campbelltown, Wollongong, and Windsor; a Nurse Girl, 12 years old, to be treated as one of the family; a Mason, for the country; a Teamster, and an Engine Driver, Butcher, and a Boy. S. ASHLIN, labour agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a first-rate GENERAL SERVANT, good character indispensable. Apply for address to Mr. MULRONEY, grocer, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong LAD, or YOUNG MAN, to collect orders and deliver meat; also, a useful LAD, used to the butchering. J. BEATTIE, butcher, Balmain.

WANTED, a thorough LAUNDRESS, for part of the week. Apply at 249, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS.—A SITTING and BEDROOM to LET, at Marion Cottage, 39, Prince-street. Partial board, if required.

APARTMENTS for Gentlemen, 83, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, 237, Macquarie-street. Terms, 10s. per week.

A FURNISHED PARLOUR and Bedroom to LET, at 68, Bathurst-street.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 341, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN HOTEL.—To LET, the above commodious premises, situate at the corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, lately kept by Mr. Stewart, and in every way adapted for a first-class Hotel, with stabling, &c. Apply to Messrs. MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

A SMALL BEDROOM, furnished or unfurnished, in Elizabeth-street. To a respectable person that is engaged through the day, rent low. Apply to Mr. HENRY CUNINGHAM, grocer, King-street East.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Inquire of WILLIAM SAWYER, tailor, &c., 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Vacancy for a respectable Young Man. 383, George-street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Lady and Gentleman, with a respectable family, where no lodgers are kept. Terms moderate. Apply 46, Frances-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill.

BEDROOMS VACANT with Board.—Sion House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES.—WHITTELL'S comfortable COTTAGES are, without exception, the best drained and ventilated in Sydney. Each house has a distinct yard, &c., and Racecourse water laid on. All the premises are cleaned out weekly, and for order and respectability there is not a locality to compare with it, not a drunkard or bad character being allowed on the property. Rent from 12s. to 20s. per week, water and taxes paid. WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

FIRST-CLASS STORE to LET.—To LET, with entry and possession on the 4th June next ensuing, that splendid first-class newly-built Store, known as "Bath's Stores," in Castlereagh-street, near the Circular Quay. This store, since its erection five years ago, has been in the occupation of Mr. J. M. Leigh as a bonded store, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It almost adjoins the Custom House, and is not a stone's cast from the Circular Quay on one side, and the Sydney Exchange on the other, and consequently is contiguous to all the principal auction rooms, banks, and other great business parts of the city. The store is a building of the first-class, of three stories, lofty and well lighted. Length 60 feet, breadth 30 feet. Possession will be given in perfect repair and order. For terms and particulars apply to CHARLES BATH, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

ST. KILDA HOUSE, Woolloomooloo, Private Boarding Establishment. Vacancies for families.

STORES AT BATHURST.—MEILLON and SON General Storekeepers, William and Howick streets, Bathurst, being about to leave the district, are prepared to LET, for a term of years, those commodious and extensive PREMISES, now in full trade and occupied by them. They consist of retail shops for drapery, grocery, and ironmongery, with stores capable of holding 200 tons of assorted goods; dwelling-house, with six rooms, servants' rooms, two-stall stable, and coach-house, &c., &c., and are in every way adapted for the carrying on of such a business as the present occupants are doing—one of the most extensive country trades in New South Wales. For terms and further particulars apply to Messrs. DREUTLER and CO., Sydney; or, MEILLON and SON, Bathurst.

STORE TO LET, in York-street, near Wynyard-square. Apply to SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable family within five minutes' walk of all the public offices. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 101, Harrington-street, four doors from Church-hill.

TO LET, or SELL, the HERMITAGE, BALMAIN, containing six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room; the garden, which is extensive, has been put in thorough order with all sort of fruit trees, now in full bearing; good water; a private wharf, with water frontage, and within a few yards of two steam ferries. Apply to Mr. GOODD, York-street.

TO LET, in George-street North, that very comfortable Family Dwelling, with stone stores at the rear, lately occupied by J. G. Raphael. To a respectable tenant it will be let for a term. A great bargain. Apply at the Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, corner of Kent and Margaret streets; or, for the key, at Dr. MACKELLAR'S, next door.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a DWELLING HOUSE, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, three doors east of Elizabeth-street; also, a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE on the south side of Bridge-street. Apply at the office of Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, for the remainder of the Lease, the HOUSE and PREMISES now occupied by the undersigned, containing shop, large parlour, four bedrooms, kitchen, stables, large yard, &c.; rent £1 10s. per week. T. E. RUDD, 350, George-street.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street South, a comfortable two-story HOUSE, with detached kitchen and yard. Apply to Mr. KEELE, grocer, 394, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, four rooms and kitchen, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Apply CASHIER, R. J. Want's, 139, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE in Hunter-street, No. 17, containing eight rooms, kitchen, &c. Water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. JAMES GREER, solicitor, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, at Newtown, near the Railway Station, a genteel RESIDENCE, containing six apartments, lobby, verandah, and balcony, with good yard, small paddock, and plenty of water. Apply Railway Hotel, Newtown.

TO LET, Waverley Lodge and Grounds.—The Cottage is delightfully situated in Waverley Crescent, contains ten rooms; with cellars, coach-house, stables, poultry-house, and other buildings, and two acres of garden ground and paddock; a never-failing supply of the purest water. Apply to Mr. J. V. LAVERS, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Pembroke-terrace, Cleveland-street, near St. Paul's Church; it contains four rooms and kitchen, with good water. Apply on the premises. Rent 15s. per week.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, three rooms, and kitchen, at Milsom's Point, North Shore. Apply to WILLIAM LOCKIE.

TO LET, a HOUSE of five rooms, in Kent-street South, between Bathurst and Druitt streets, with large back yard; water laid on and taxes paid. Possession can be had on MONDAY next, the 2nd May. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, with possession on the 1st of May, the Gothic COTTAGE, No. 2, Paploti-terrace, Forbes-street. Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

TO LET, in Cumberland-street North, a HOUSE, of eight rooms; kitchen, yard, coach-house, &c. Situation healthy and elevated. To a desirable tenant rent only 30s. per week. PAPWORTH and PHILBEN, 121, King-street East.

TO LET or for SALE, a Steam Engine, with Chaff Cutter, Corn Cracker, and Circular Saw attached, situated on the South Head Road. For further particulars apply to JOHN M'PHERSON, J. B. Holdsworth's, 458, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Munn-street, Miller's Point (commanding a view of Darling Harbour, Balmain, &c.), containing six rooms, detached kitchen, large yard, and garden, and now fit for a respectable family. Apply J. CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf. N.B.—Water laid on; stable and coach-house, if required.

TO BUTCHERS.—To LET, on such terms as may be agreed on, the extensive business now carried on by Mr. JAMES BEATTIE, Balmain. To any man wishing to embark in a lucrative business, the above needs no comment. Suffice it to say, the business has been under Mr. Beattie's own superintendence for the last ten years. There is every convenience for carrying on a trade of any extent, both in family and shipping. There is a slaughter house, piggery, and boilers attached to the business.

TO LET, the Argyle ASSEMBLY ROOM, opposite the Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

TO LET at BURWOOD, neat COTTAGE RESIDENCES, beautifully finished and fitted with every convenience. ☞ Close to the Railway Station. Apply to Mr. CUTLER, on the premises; or to H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

TO LET, in Crown-street, opposite the Primitive Methodist Chapel, a four-roomed HOUSE, with verandah and balcony; rent 15s. per week, water and taxes paid. Apply to Mr. GREER, at Dr. Moffitt's, 139, Castlereagh-street North.

TO LET, cheap, in Wentworth-place, a three-roomed HOUSE. Apply at No. 16.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence. Address Box 13, Post Office.

TO LET, commencement Glebe Road, a HOUSE, with seven rooms, kitchen and servants' room. Also, a HOUSE opposite, with five rooms, kitchen, and servants' room. Apply to T. S. SMITH, builder, Glebe.

TO LET, the HOUSE situated as 35, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, with the adjoining premises, comprising two large yards, coach-house, and stables, likewise large garden, well stocked with choice fruit trees; water laid on the premises. Apply to E. SAMUELLS, Golden Fleece, King and George streets.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 5s. to advertiser's account if booked.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, 29th April, 1859.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490907